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Stakes Raised for Nabisco

\$20 Billion Bid Betters Proposal by Management

By John Meehan
International Herald Tribune
NEW YORK — The investment firm of Kohlberg, Kravis, Roberts & Co., pushing prices of U.S. corporate acquisitions ever higher, announced Monday that it was offering \$20.28 billion for RJR Nabisco Inc., the consumer products giant. The offer surpasses a tentative proposal Thursday of \$17 billion to

Kraft Shares Soar

Shares of Kraft Inc. soared Monday after the company launched a \$14 billion plan to fight off a bid from Philip Morris Cos. Page 9.

take the company private, making it the richest takeover proposal in history. Last week's package was put together by a management group that includes F. Ross Johnson, the president of RJR Nabisco, and Edward A. Horgan, head of the company's tobacco business.

The bid for RJR Nabisco comes amid increased takeover activity among U.S. food companies, many of which have well-established, profitable brand names. Kohlberg Kravis, a New York investment firm that specializes in leveraged buyouts, offered \$90 a share in cash and securities for 87 percent of RJR Nabisco's shares outstanding. After the merger, the remaining 13 percent of the shares would be exchanged for securities valued at \$90 a share.

In a leveraged buyout, investors, usually members of management, borrow heavily to purchase a company and then pay off the debt with the target company's cash flow or the sale of its assets. The specific terms of the securities that will be included in the RJR Nabisco deal will be determined after consultations with the company's board, according to Kohlberg Kravis.

There was no immediate response from Mr. Johnson or other top executives at RJR Nabisco who, with the support of the investment firm Shearson Lehman Hutton, told the company's board they were considering a cash bid of \$75 a share.

If there is a counterproposal, analysts speculated that Shearson

Kiosk

N.Y.C. Havoc: Building Falls

NEW YORK (UPI) — Part of a six-story commercial building collapsed in Manhattan on Monday, injuring at least nine persons and leaving up to five others unaccounted for, officials said. The incident at 24 W. 31st St. just before the afternoon rush forced officials to slow subway service on 11 different lines and rail service out of Pennsylvania Station because of fears that more of the building would collapse and affect underground tunnels.



Wide pants with tweed jacket from Chanel. Suzy Menkes reports. Page 8.

General News

Milan police say a U.S. organization was to get photographs of American hostages. Page 7.

Pakistan opens an election campaign full of banners and infighting. Page 5.

Business/Finance

Maytag is to acquire the maker of Hoover appliances for \$1 billion. Page 9.

The Dollar in New York

DM 1.7925

Down 13.16

Pound 1.7483

Yen 126.975

FF 6.1275



In their first major talks, Mr. Gorbachev, left, spoke to Mr. Kohl through an interpreter Monday as a security man stood at the rear.

Gorbachev Nudges Kohl on Weapons

By Robert J. McCartney

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — President Mikhail S. Gorbachev urged Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany on Monday to refrain from modernizing weapons in Europe and called for quick progress on reducing conventional forces on the continent.

Mr. Gorbachev's appeal, delivered at a Kremlin state dinner at the start of Mr. Kohl's first official visit to Moscow in five years, appeared aimed at bolstering West German resistance to U.S. and British pressure to agree to deploy updated versions of short-range nuclear weapons to replace ones now scheduled to be retired in the mid-1990s.

Mr. Kohl made no reference to the modernization issue in his speech. He called on the Soviet leader to scrap unilaterally some of Moscow's short-range nuclear missiles as a first step toward negotiations to eliminate Soviet superiority in such weapons. The exchange reflected continuing differences over security issues between the two nations during a trip designed to promote closer economic cooperation and launch a new era in Soviet-West German relations after a prolonged chill.

But West German officials hinted that they would be willing to delay committing themselves to modernize short-range nuclear weapons if there were significant progress in planned East-West negotiations on reducing conventional forces. Despite their differences over security issues, and sharply opposing views over whether West Germany and East Germany might ever be unified, Mr. Kohl and Mr. Gorbachev emphasized the improved relationship between their countries.

"The ice has been broken," Mr. Gorbachev declared after a two-and-a-half-hour private talk with Mr. Kohl.

Mr. Kohl said his visit opened "a new chapter, with many new pages" in the relationship.

West German businessmen accompanying Mr. Kohl signed 16 contracts with Soviet officials, including one providing for construction of a high-technology nuclear reactor in the Soviet Union by a West German-Soviet consortium. More than a dozen additional deals are to be signed during the four-day trip, including one granting the Soviets a \$1.7 billion credit line.

Renewing his call for building "a common European house," Mr. Gorbachev suggested that Western and Eastern Europeans should cooperate to delay committing themselves to modernize short-range nuclear weapons if there were significant progress in planned East-West negotiations on reducing conventional forces.

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A Flood Of Heroin Is Feared

Drug Experts Say Chaos in Burma Will Boost Traffic

By Michael Richardson

International Herald Tribune

BANGKOK — Burma's recent turmoil will cause a major surge in heroin exports to Europe and North America as well as other parts of Asia, Western and Thai narcotics officials have warned.

Not only is the military regime of General Saw Maung preoccupied with controlling its political opponents, these officials said, but a recent purge of the Burmese government removed the officials who have dealt with the drug trade. Burma's anti-drug operations were dealt a further setback by the suspension of U.S. and United Nations aid, including about \$8 million for opium eradication.

"So we are going to see a massive increase in production in Burma," an official said, "at a time when there is no sign that output in Laos is decreasing."

This source as well as others said in interviews that growing demand for heroin from Burma and Laos, as well as for high-grade marijuana from Thailand and Laos, has created a global industry whose trafficking in Asian drugs is worth several billion dollars a year.

The industry, they said, has corrupted civilian and military officials in some Asian countries and has used commercial banking channels to launder enormous amounts of money.

The scale of the drug trade from Southeast Asia has been exposed by police seizures this year. In the latest, police in Australia and Hong Kong announced Saturday that they had confiscated 43 kilograms (95 pounds) of heroin worth about \$40 million destined for the Australian market.

More than 20 people have been arrested in Sydney and Hong Kong in what the police said was Australia's largest heroin haul.

Last month, agents in Boston seized 85 kilograms of Southeast Asian heroin smuggled from Hong Kong. Four men were arrested.

In February, Thai authorities found 1.26 metric tons of heroin hidden in bales of rubber at the Bangkok docks awaiting shipment to New York. U.S. agents said it was the world's largest heroin seizure.

The U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration estimated that about 30 percent of the heroin consumed by Americans now comes from Burma and Laos, up from 18 percent in 1987. U.S. drug agents estimated that even with Burmese government cooperation in drug suppression, Burma and Laos produced about 1,400 tons of opium in the four-month growing season that ended in February.

This output, nearly all for clandestine export, is enough to make 140 tons of heroin and has established Southeast Asia as the main source of this highly addictive drug.

Most heroin smuggled out of Burma and Laos passes through Thailand, although narcotics agents and intelligence sources said that in the past several years new outlets have been opened through India, China, Malaysia and Vietnam.

Chavali Yodmani, a senior Thai police officer who heads the Office of the Narcotics Control Board, said that demand for Southeast Asian heroin had risen as gangsters of Chinese origin took control of the New York heroin trade from the longer-established Mafia.

Western officials said that demand for Southeast Asian heroin was also rising in Europe because of its purity and, therefore, its potential for profit. Top-grade heroin from Burma and Laos is about 97 percent pure, while West Asian heroin, although comparably priced at the source, is seldom more than 35 percent pure.

"Dealers in Europe prefer the Southeast Asian stuff because they can dilute it more, increasing their profit margins," an official explained.

German Crimp Parked Drivers

Reuters

BONN — West German drivers must wear seat belts in their cars even if they are parked with the engines off, a court ruled on Monday.

A driver without a seat belt would not be entitled to health insurance if his parked car was involved in an accident, said the court at Hamm, in the state of North Rhine-Westphalia.

It said the ruling would also apply to taxi drivers, who were exempted from West Germany's strict laws requiring all travelers in a car to wear seat belts.

In Nuclear Weapons Debate, U.S. Voters Have Sharp Choice

By R. Jeffrey Smith

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In private meetings with his arms-control advisers, Governor Michael S. Dukakis is said to return again and again to a question that sharply defines a central difference with the Republican opponent, Vice President George Bush.

Why, Mr. Dukakis asks, does the United States need any more strategic nuclear weapons than it has now?

The Massachusetts governor, an advocate in 1982 of the United States and Soviet Union freezing their nuclear

weapons testing, production and deployment, remains deeply skeptical that eight years of nuclear disarmament under the Reagan administration has improved U.S. security.

As president, Mr. Dukakis says, he would try to negotiate bans on underground nuclear explosions and ballistic-missile flight tests needed for weapons development, and he would try to halt the deployment of highly accurate nuclear weapons.

None of these goals has been a high priority for the experts who dominate U.S. arms control policy-making, and achieving these goals would disrupt the

military's plans to build new nuclear weapons systems, possibly including missile defenses.

In contrast, Mr. Bush says that modern nuclear arms have brought the United States increased security by enhancing its political stature and demonstrating American resolve.

He favors deployment of new weapons designed to shoot down enemy satellites and a new land-based missile capable of striking Soviet targets with pinpoint accuracy. He also favors continued underground nuclear tests and continued flight testing of ballistic missiles.

Mr. Bush has further supported the

administration's bitterly contested "broad" or permissive reading of the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty, which the U.S. Congress and the Soviet Union reject. That reading would allow sophisticated space tests of equipment to defend ballistic missiles. The vice president has backed a costly program to develop such missile defenses "as fast as we can."

Mr. Bush and Mr. Dukakis bring sharply contrasting ideas to the debate over the relationship of nuclear weapons to national security.

Mr. Dukakis declared last year that the price tag of the arms race goes up and up, but the product has no value.

Mr. Bush has further supported the

Lack of OPEC Accord Sends Oil Prices Down

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — World oil prices tumbled by \$1 per barrel or more Monday after OPEC members failed in weekend talks to reach an agreement on production quotas.

West Texas Intermediate, the U.S. benchmark grade of crude oil, dropped \$1.21 to close at \$13.16 per barrel for December delivery on the New York Mercantile Exchange, its low for the day. North Sea Brent for December delivery, the most widely traded crude oil, fell \$1 \$12.25.

In London earlier, Brent for prompt delivery dropped more than \$1 to close at \$12.25, from Friday's \$13.40.

The oil slump dented the value of the British pound on foreign-exchange markets — Britain is a major oil producer — which in turn gave some support to the dollar (Page 15).

The joint meeting of price monitoring and long-term strategy committees of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries met in Madrid for three days without managing to include Iraq in a new quota agreement.

Although Saudi Arabia said Monday that it hoped the 13-nation cartel would reach "firm and clear accords" in meetings next month, the prospect of continuing OPEC overproduction at least until then sent oil markets into a tailspin.

The losses were the heaviest in a single day since early May, when OPEC failed to agree on how to

meet an offer by six non-OPEC countries to cut their exports by 5 percent if OPEC reciprocated.

But in London, some oil traders saw positive signs from the Madrid talks. "If you sit back and think, there is definitely a narrowing of positions between Iran and Iraq," said one.

Prices are still around \$1 above the 26-month lows reached in early October, when Saudi Arabia — the largest exporter — said it would not curb its surging output unless other OPEC members pumped within their agreed quotas.

OPEC's price and long-term strategy committees are scheduled to meet again in joint session on Nov. 17, before a scheduled Nov. 21 full conference of the group.

Iraq has been excluded from the current OPEC production quota of 15.06 million barrels per day for two years because of Iran's objection to quota parity with its former Gulf War foe.

Since the August cease-fire, both Iran's and Iraq's jockeying to pump more oil for postwar reconstruction, along with overproduction from other OPEC members, have sent total output over 20 million barrels per day in the last two months.

Saudi Arabia, in a statement issued through the official news agency, said its cabinet "expressed its hope that the coming meetings

See OIL, Page 15



STUMPING IN ISRAEL — Industry Minister Ariel Sharon embracing a policeman Monday at a campaign appearance for the Likud bloc in Jerusalem. Meanwhile, Israeli jets raided southern Lebanon and troops captured seven guerrillas on a hostage-taking mission. World Briefs, Page 2.

Humbled in War, Tehran Now Seeks Peace With Its People

By Patrick E. Tyler

Washington Post Service

NICOSIA — The Islamic revolution in Iran, humbled after nearly 10 years by the collapse of its military forces last summer and threatened by deep economic strains and public unrest, appears poised to enter a new era of accommodation with its war-weary population, its Arab neighbors and a skeptical outside world.

According to Iranians in Tehran interviewed by telephone, as well as experts on Iran in the West, the change in Iran's strategic outlook represents a backlash against the brinkmanship of the war years, during which Iranian society endured the killing, trauma and deprivation of war.

"It now looks like the hardship there reached a point beyond which we could measure," said Graham Fuller, a senior political scientist at Rand Corp. and former vice chairman of the National Intelligence Council in the United States.

"They were close to the breaking point politically."

The decision last July by Iran's spiritual leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, to accept a UN-mandated cease-fire in the war with Iraq has become a threshold event in the revolution, according to these experts. The removal of the war has focused national energies for the first time on delivering the promises of the 1979-79 Islamic-based uprising: economic development and self-reliance, growth and cultural advancement under Islamic guidance.

"The war had replaced, or was a surrogate for, the revolution," a Western analyst said.

The collapse of the Iranian Army and Revolutionary Guards on the battlefield appears also to have broken a cycle of uncontrolled and undisciplined confrontation in which Iran, sometimes unwittingly, pursued contradictory policies. Persian Iran intimidated Arab states in the region while trying to lure them away

from Iraq. It also attacked Western interests while seeking Western technology and weapons.

A leading Iranian cleric remarked earlier in the year that the country was making enemies "uselessly" and had effectively lost support among the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, with the exception of China.

Today, the focus in Iran is on the new chapter the country appears to be turning and how much Iranian society should respond to the West. The clerical leadership still is grappling with how to weld seventh-century Islamic ideals onto a modern state.

"We are living at a turning point," Hashemi Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Iranian parliament, said at a gathering of Revolutionary Guards earlier this month.

An intense debate has dominated Iran's government and news organizations in recent weeks over whether to seek foreign experts and foreign investment to

rebuild the country, or whether to draw only from internal resources, even if it takes more time.

A fear of outside domination and a perceived diminution of Islamic purity are strong in this debate.

"Restoring relations with the United States is to betray the principles of the Islamic Revolution," Prime Minister Mir Hussein Mousavi, a leading radical in the government, said last month.

A columnist writing in Kayhan, a major Tehran daily, warned recently that "the idea that foreign investment would save Iran was an idea that was imposed during the Qajar and Pahlavi dynasties."

His reference to the ancestral line of the late Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi indicates the bitter association Iranians still make between the era of the deposed shah and foreign involvement in Iranian affairs.

But other strong voices are emerging to contend that Iran must engage the modern world. According to Iranians who

have stayed through the first revolutionary decade, these voices are increasingly influential.

President Ali Khamenei, seeking to strike a balance between foreign assistance and reliance on domestic resources, said at the Friday prayer gathering at Tehran University on Oct. 7: "We cannot prolong the issue of reconstruction for a hundred years. If we wish to act with speed, there are occasions when our domestic resources may not be adequate. In those cases, we will make use of foreign resources."

A Moslem intellectual, Mohammed Hojati Kermani, in editorials in the Tehran daily Etemad, has advocated a new age of Islamic modernism.

The acceptance of the Gulf War ceasefire, Mr. Kermani wrote in August, reflected "the spirit of entering into a new age, the age of rationalism" and a rejection of "extreme moves, anger and riot

See GULF, Page 7

London Police Question and Free Global 'Hacker'

By John Markoff
New York Times Service

The London police say they have questioned a 23-year-old man who apparently used computer networks to break into more than 200 military, corporate and university systems in Europe and the United States during the past five years.

The man was asked whether he tried to blackmail a computer manufacturer, but a spokeswoman for Scotland Yard said there was not enough evidence to pursue the matter, and the man was released.

"It sounds as if this person has gotten onto computer networks but not seriously penetrated computers," Mr. Stoll said.

The man questioned, Edward Austin Singh, reportedly told the police that he had been in contact with other computer "hackers" in the United States and West Germany who use communications

networks to penetrate the security protecting computers at military installations.

Mr. Singh's motive was to prove that it was possible to break into the military systems, the police said, and apparently he did not attempt espionage.

Jo Clark, a police spokeswoman, said, "The man over the period of several years has engaged in hacking operations toward various computer systems, including military, commercial and academic, in this country, Europe and the States."

The London police began an investigation after the man approached a major computer manu-

facturer. He is said to have asked the company for \$5,250 in exchange for explaining how he entered its computer network.

The company paid nothing, and after it told Scotland Yard of the encounter the police tracked the suspect by monitoring his phone calls.

Mr. Singh was arrested Oct. 9 while sitting at a computer terminal on the University of Surrey campus at Guildford, southwest of London.

Last Friday the police questioned him a second time in London. Scotland Yard officials said he was released with a caution

According to a report in The Sunday Telegraph, when the police searched Mr. Singh's apartment they found documents relating to computers at the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the U.S. Defense Nuclear Agency, TRW Inc., which is a major U.S. military contractor, and at the British Defense Ministry.

The London newspaper said Sunday that police investigators had confiscated a "foot high" stack of documents.

There was no indication that classified information had been taken during the electronic break-ins.

Paris 'Temptation' Fire Is Met With Indignation

By Steven Greenhouse
New York Times Service

PARIS — Government officials, religious leaders, and film directors on Monday condemned an apparent arson attack at a Paris movie theater that was showing "The Last Temptation of Christ."

The fire occurred early Sunday morning and left 13 people hospitalized, one of them in serious condition.

The assault was the latest and most serious in a series of attacks that have been made against the film in Paris, Lyon, Nice, Grenoble and several other French cities.

The film, which seeks to show the human side of Jesus and includes a scene in which he imagines having sex, created a storm of controversy throughout France well before it opened in 17 theaters in Paris on Sept. 28.

After the attack left the Cinéma St. Michel in the Latin Quarter gutted, there was just one movie theater left in Paris still showing the film. The theater, the Gaumont Champs-Élysées, was under heavy police protection and was searching all moviegoers. "Last Temptation" had opened in 50 theaters outside Paris, but is now playing in fewer than 20.

"The opponents of the film have largely won," said a representative of Universal International Pictures, which is distributing the film

in France. "They have massacred the film's success and they have scared the public."

He said he had expected the film to attract 500,000 viewers and to run for two or three months, but he said it would very likely attract only about 170,000 viewers and run just one month.

Jack Lang, the minister of culture, went to the St. Michel theater after the fire and said, "Freedom of speech is threatened, and we must not be intimidated by such acts."

Laurent Fabius, president of the National Assembly, said, "Those who burn films today are the successors of those who, not long ago, burned books."

Several ultraconservative religious groups had threatened to prevent the film from being shown. In August, the leader of one Roman Catholic group, Christian Solidarity, said the group's members would not hesitate to go to prison if necessary to stop what he called a "blasphemous" film.

"Last Temptation" is adapted from a 1955 novel by the Greek writer Nikos Kazantzakis and seeks to show the temptations and weaknesses of Jesus. Its critics have been upset most with a scene in which Jesus imagines having sex with Mary Magdalene.



Fire fighters worked to control the blaze that was set in a Latin Quarter movie house early Sunday.

but as enemies of Christ," he said. "From the Christian point of view, one doesn't defend Christ with arms. Christ himself forbade it."

The administrative board of the French Cinéma-thèque, a prominent film society that includes such well-known directors as Bertrand

Tavernier and Wim Wenders, on Monday expressed their "revulsion against the attack against movie theaters."

Solidarity Sees Bleak Prospects For Talks

Reuters

WARSAW — A spokesman for the Solidarity movement said Monday that prospects for talks with the government on Poland's future had grown "very, very bleak," and that new delays in starting the talks were expected.

The spokesman, Janusz Onyszkiewicz, said the Polish authorities had reneged on an agreement on procedure, participation and agenda for the talks and were trying to dictate new terms.

"We will not accept dictates," he said. "The round table talks should be organized on the basis of some sort of agreement."

He said Solidarity was still ready to enter the negotiations, but a statement over the weekend by the Polish leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, had lessened Solidarity's optimism about the outcome of the talks.

In his statement, General Jaruzelski said that the restoration of trade union freedoms, suppressed under martial law in 1981, should await Poland's economic recovery and the carrying out of changes proposed by the Communist Party to channel dissent away from unions.

"We reject a model of trade unions that would become a Trojan horse for the aims of political schemers," General Jaruzelski said. He spoke at a meeting of Communist Party activists from factories throughout Poland.

Solidarity and other groups have repeatedly said the talks on political and economic change will go nowhere unless the union's legal status is restored.

"What Jaruzelski said is like putting the cart before the horse," Mr. Onyszkiewicz said. "This doesn't inspire hope for the future."

"Prospects for some kind of agreement look very, very bleak," he added, "but we are ready to give it a try."

Mr. Onyszkiewicz said it was unlikely that negotiations would start this week. The talks had been planned for Oct. 17 but were postponed amid a press campaign portraying Solidarity as a haven for anti-Communists and extremists.

If the talks are not started this week, they might be delayed until the second week of November, after a visit by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain.

The Solidarity leader, Lech Walesa, has said that the government's recent campaign against Solidarity may mean that it wants to back out of the talks. He indicated that he might call new strikes if the government rejects talks.

General Jaruzelski warned that he would use force if faced with serious unrest.

"Force is a last resort," General Jaruzelski said. "But my hand will not tremble if attempts emerge to destabilize or overthrow the socialist state."

WORLD BRIEFS

Israeli Jets Strike Camp in Lebanon

RASHAYA, Lebanon (Reuters) — Israel launched a new air raid on targets in southern Lebanon on Monday, and its forces captured seven Palestinian guerrillas who were on a mission to seize hostages.

Security sources and witnesses said two jets hit a military training camp of the leftist Syrian Nationalist Social Party in the eastern Bekaa Valley village of Beit Lahia, 7 kilometers (4 miles) north of Israel's self-declared security zone.

In the southern port of Sidon, Yasser Arafat's El Fatah group said Israeli troops captured seven of its guerrillas in the security zone Monday. Major Munir Makhlaf, the commander of Force 17, El Fatah's military branch, said the guerrillas were heading to the northern Israeli settlement of Misak Azam, where they planned to take military hostages.

A Papal Appeal on Sex and Marriage

VATICAN CITY (AP) — Pope John Paul II, lamenting "a world that often reduces sex to the pursuit of pleasure," urged U.S. bishops Monday to persuade couples to embrace marriage and reject abortion and contraception.

In a speech to 18 visiting bishops from Michigan and Ohio, the pope said he commemorated the 20th anniversary of Pope Paul VI's encyclical *Humanae Vitae*, which reaffirmed the church's ban on artificial birth control.

"We see ever more clearly today how relevant and positive it is," the pope said, speaking in English, to the delegation headed by Cardinal Edmund C. Szoka, archbishop of Detroit. "To a world that often reduces sex to the pursuit of pleasure, and in some cases to domination, the church has a special mission to place sex in the context of conjugal love and of generous and responsible openness to parenthood."

Pilot Error Cited in Ramstein Crash

BONN (AP) — A report by an inquiry commission on Monday blamed pilot error for the collision of three Italian stunt-jets that caused the deaths of 69 people at the U.S. Ramstein Air Base on Aug. 28.

The commission of Italian, American and West German experts said American organizers of the air show had fulfilled all safety requirements and had even gone beyond some obligations. But the report recommended that member states of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization make a "critical re-assessment of air shows in light of this tragic accident."

"The cause of the mid-air collision between the solo pilot and two other planes from the Italian stunt flying team *Frecce Tricolori* has been determined to have been human error by the solo pilot," the report said. The "solo pilot" was trying to fly through a heart-shaped formation made by the other planes.

4 Die in Colombo Political Bombing

COLOMBO (AFP) — Suspected Sinhalese militants bombed an office of the ruling party Monday, killing at least four persons and wounding 20, as the authorities announced curfews to forestall planned anti-government protests.

Two men, believed to be from the Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna, or People's Liberation Front, threw a grenade at a branch office of the United National Party in Colombo's Kottahena district while a meeting was on, the police said.

The attack occurred almost immediately after the government had announced the imposition of curfews of up to 23 hours in Sri Lanka's Southern and Western provinces from midnight Monday. A witness said he had seen at least three men with serious head injuries being carried into a car while dozens of others were taken to hospital with relatively minor wounds. Hospital sources said four were dead on admission.

Cocaine and Eastern Plane Seized

MIAMI (AP) — Federal agents seized an Eastern L-1011 jet on Monday after they found 56 pounds (25 kilograms) of cocaine in a mailbag carried on a flight from Colombia, the fourth discovery of cocaine on an Eastern plane in the last two months, Customs Service officials said.

Eastern faces a fine of about \$390,000 and will have to improve security procedures to get the plane back from the Customs Service, which grounded it near an Eastern hangar.

The mailbag, seized Sunday, had no destination markings. The seizure brought the amount of cocaine found on Eastern planes in two months to 494 pounds.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Politicians Criticize Indian Airlines

NEW DELHI (NYT) — Indian Airlines, the state-run carrier operating 260 domestic and international flights a day, came under sharp attack in a parliamentary committee on Monday for reportedly compromising on safety and pilot fitness; allowing squabbling among managers, and overworking its fleet of Boeing 737s, one of which crashed last week, killing 130 persons.

Lawmakers meeting to review the Ministry of Civil Aviation have demanded the resignation of top officials. Others have sought an end to interference from politicians. In addition, a leading consumer rights group, Common Cause, has filed a lawsuit against Indian Airlines, alleging poor maintenance and overuse of its fleet.

Indian Airlines has a monopoly in domestic air travel, and there have been frequent complaints about in-flight service, the reservations system, overbooking, flight delays and slow baggage clearance. Air India, another government-run company, is the primary international carrier.

An Indian Airlines spokesman denied the allegations. "Under no circumstances are we flouting the rules and regulations of the manufacturers and air-worthiness authorities," said A.K. Sivanandan. He said the airline hoped the rush on its flights would ease next summer when new European Airbus are added to the fleet. — SANJOY HAZARKEA

An Air Safety Index Is Urged in U.S.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Some consumer advocates have been asking the government to take its monthly reports comparing airline on-time performance another step and issue a comparison on how each airline ranks on safety.

But the idea is complicated because the Transportation Department and its Federal Aviation Administration have yet to decide what indicators give an accurate reading on safety.

Earlier this year, the aviation agency hired the Flight Safety Foundation, a private consultant, to develop criteria that might be used to gauge safety. The consultants are going beyond raw accident statistics and rates and examining air controller errors, reports of near collisions, and runway incidents, among other things. But officials said that even if such an index were created it was unlikely that it would be used because it would be vigorously opposed by the airlines.

KOHL: Talks Focus on Weapons

(Continued from page 1)

ate in constructing for the continent a united electric power system, transport system and information network.

Appealing for a halt to arms modernization plans, he said, "We Europeans should at last behave in accordance with the logic of the new times: not to get ready for war, not to intimidate one another, not to compete in perfecting weaponry."

Mr. Kohl said, "The great superiority of the Warsaw Pact in terms of short-range nuclear weapons remains a source of great concern to us and our allies."

West Germans Shrug in a Poll

BONN — Most West Germans believe the Soviet Union poses no military threat and find relations with Moscow more harmonious since Mikhail S. Gorbachev took over, according to a survey by the *Zweite Deutsches Fernsehen* (ZDF) television network.

The ZDF gave no comparative figures but said that the number sharing this opinion was the highest in its monthly polls had recovered. Ten percent of those polled thought relations had not changed and 2 percent believed they had worsened.

It said 80 percent of those asked felt no military threat from Moscow while 19 percent did.



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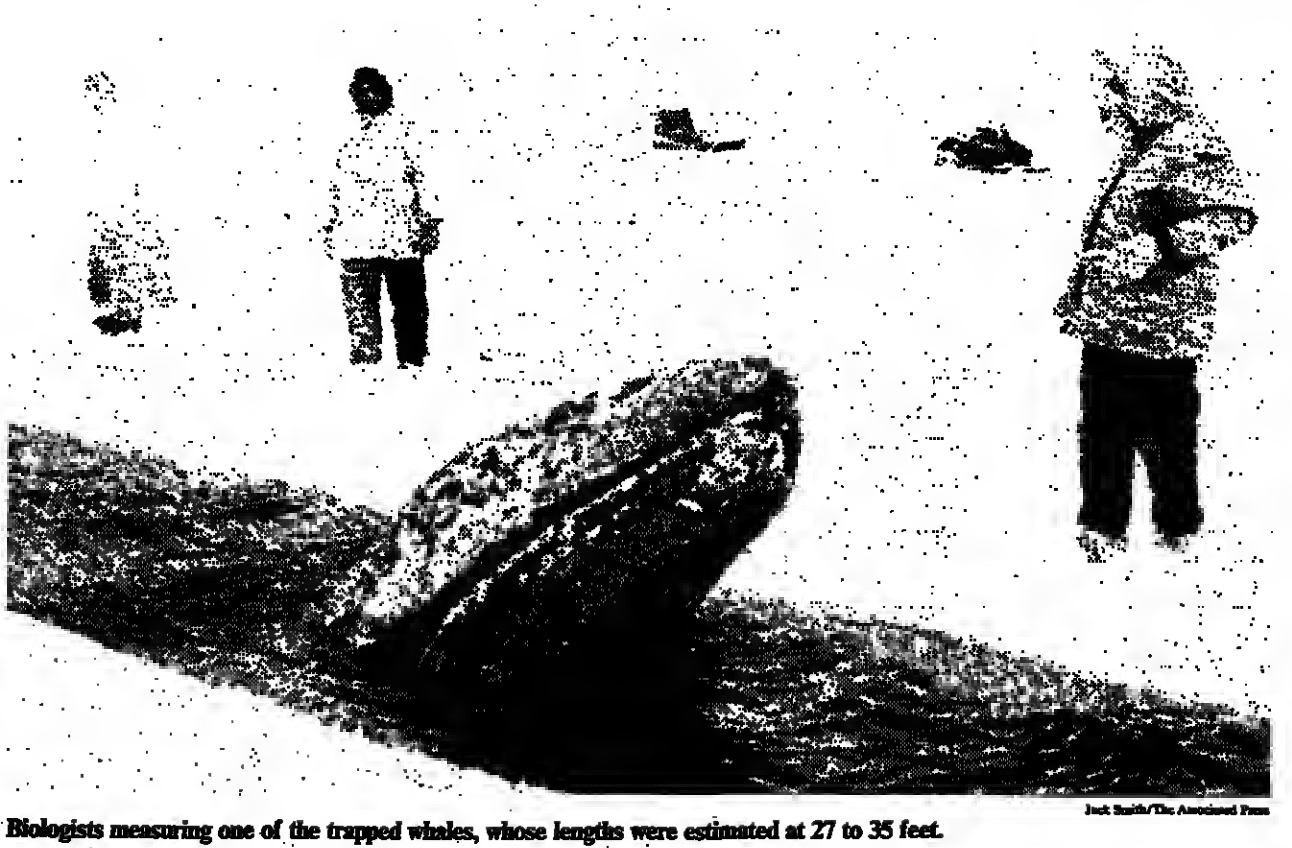
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Airlift Rescue Is Considered For 2 Whales

The Associated Press
BARROW, Alaska—Soviet icebreakers churned toward Barrow on Monday to offer help for two trapped whales as rescuers tried to lure them to freedom, but biologists said they may have to airlift them to open water.
 David Withrow, of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration in Seattle, said a net was being built to carry the whales.
 But he said that an airlift was the least desirable option, and that it would be carried out only if rescuers failed to coax the California gray whales to open water by using air holes cut in the ice.
 The two whales, and a third that is believed to have died, were stranded about two weeks ago by shifting ice.
 It was unclear if the Soviet icebreakers could operate in the shallow water near the whales.



Biologists measuring one of the trapped whales, whose lengths were estimated at 27 to 35 feet.

Bush Defends Campaign Ads

He Reiterates That Dukakis Lied About Pension Fund

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service
WATERBURY, Connecticut—Vice President George Bush defended his campaign advertising Monday against allegations of racial bigotry by Democrats.
 He also counterattacked strongly, accusing the Democratic nominee, Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts, of lying about the Massachusetts pension fund.
 Mr. Bush also opened a week of campaigning devoted to economic themes by repeating the question asked by President Ronald Reagan in 1980 and 1984: "Are you better off today than you were four years ago?"
 He raised the question as he campaigned in three New England states — Connecticut, Vermont and Maine — that make up part of the Dukakis regional base. Rich Bond, the Bush deputy campaign manager, said the base was "continuing to shift out from under him."
 Mr. Bush, who has rarely responded to Mr. Dukakis in the fall campaign, delivered a sharp rebuttal to the charges of bigotry made Sunday by Senator Lloyd Bentsen, the Democratic vice presidential nominee, and by the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson.
 They accused Mr. Bush of playing on racial fears with advertise-

ments featuring pictures of William Horton Jr., a black convicted murderer who was released on a prison furlough in Massachusetts. Mr. Horton failed to return, and later raped and terrorized a white Maryland couple.
 "I stand 100 percent behind these ads," Mr. Bush said of the Horton commercials, speaking briefly to reporters. "There isn't any racism. It's absolutely ridiculous. And everybody sees this as some kind of desperation move, basing it on one ad."
 "If he really wants to talk about lies," Mr. Bush said, "let's go back to our recent debate — the American people saw it, close to 75 million I'm told — he said he didn't raise that Massachusetts pension fund. Well, that is flat-out false and he knows it."
 Mr. Bush was referring to a Dukakis statement in the debate that he did not tap the state pension fund to balance the budget; Mr. Bush had said that Mr. Dukakis took \$29 million out of the fund to offset the deficit.
 Mr. Bush said he wanted to "stay positive" and returned to his speech on the economy, which included pointed criticism of Mr. Dukakis.
 "We could face an economic disaster if the liberals take over that White House, and your choice is

clear," he said. "You can vote in 1992 to correct that disaster or you can vote in 1988 to prevent it."
 He said that "when you all strip away all that rhetoric, all the words, all the analysis, the question that remains is the same: 'Are you better off today than you were eight years ago?'"
 "When all the evidence is in," Mr. Bush said, "when you go past all the sound bites and the horse race and the tank rides, the answer is a clear yes."
 Mr. Bush broke little new ground in the speech, but said he would like to reduce inflation to 2 percent or less, and he renewed his vow, if elected, to convene a budget summit meeting with Congress.
Dukakis Strikes at Bush
 Mr. Dukakis, renewing his effort to get Americans to take "a hard second look" at him and Vice President Bush, used Mr. Bush's tax returns Monday as his latest weapon against the Republican presidential nominee. The New York Times reported from San Diego.
 Mr. Dukakis said that if a Bush proposal to set capital gains taxes at a flat 15 percent took effect, and if Mr. Bush reported over the three following years the same capital gains he reported in 1983-87, Mr. Bush would pay \$22,000 less in taxes.

THE HUSTINGS

New Jerseyans Await Dukakis Push

TRENTON, New Jersey (NYT)—State Democratic leaders are becoming increasingly anxious and angry about the presidential campaign of Governor Michael S. Dukakis in their state, or lack of one.
 The strong showing by Vice President George Bush in recent polls has cost the state its ranking as a important battleground for the Dukakis forces, some party officials said. It has raised concerns about the impact of a reduced campaign effort at the top of the ticket on other candidates.
 Douglas Sosnik, the New Jersey director for the Dukakis campaign, denied that the state was being abandoned and said staffing and financial commitments remained intact. But Mayor Sharpe James of Newark criticized the effort, saying it had ignored minority voters and had taken them for granted. "They've canceled meeting after meeting with urban residents," he said. "People want to press the flesh, shake hands, hug the candidate."

For Control of Congress, Status Quo

WASHINGTON (LAT)—Democrats appear to be doing well enough in congressional races to retain control of the House of Representatives with about the same numerical advantage they have held over Republicans for the past two years. In the House now, there are 255 Democrats and 177 Republicans, with three seats vacant. The Democrats also are favored to keep their majority in the Senate.
 The predictions, shared by both Democratic and Republican analysts, underscore the power of incumbents to stay in office. Of the 432 House incumbents, 408 are seeking re-election and, based on recent trends, about 98 percent of them will win another term.

Senate Republicans Lose Coffin Race

WASHINGTON (NYT)—Many Republican Senate candidates this year are finding themselves in the unusual and uncomfortable position of being outspent or matched financially by their Democratic rivals.
 Republican Senate contenders have historically raised more money than Democrats, particularly in competitive races. But so far this year, Democrats have taken in at least 14 percent more than Republicans. One reason Democrats are doing better financially is that they have 15 incumbents seeking re-election, against 12 Republican incumbents.

Young, Hurt and Homosexual

U.S. Experts Focus on Teen-Agers' Harsh Predicament

By Joyce Murdoch
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON—For the first time in his life, Stuart Reges seemed to be fitting in. Always outstanding academically, he suddenly was popular and dating girls.
 But his new social life heightened his sense of being different from his classmates. Midway through his senior year at James Madison High School in Vienna, Virginia, he tried to kill himself.

"I was a young gay person desperately trying to be a young nongay person, and I couldn't accept my failure," Mr. Reges, now assistant chairman of Stanford University's computer science department, explained in looking back at the weekend in 1977 when he attempted suicide three times, nearly dying of strychnine poisoning.

Many homosexual teen-agers have as much difficulty as Stuart Reges did then in coping with their sexual orientation, according to mental health practitioners. The suicide attempt rate among homosexual teen-agers in the United States is extremely high — an estimated 30 to 40 percent among boys and 20 percent among girls, recent research indicates.

In interviews with health care professionals, social workers and others who work extensively with homosexual teen-agers, two words surfaced repeatedly: isolation and loneliness.

Alienated from family and peers for fear of being rejected or because of being rejected, many homosexual adolescents believe they have nowhere to turn, the specialists said. They note that most schools and social service organizations have not acknowledged that homosexual teen-agers exist.

"When the adolescent sees himself facing a whole series of problems they feel helpless to deal with, especially if they feel isolated from others, that's a deadly combination," said Dr. John Meeks, medical director of the Psychiatric Institute of Montgomery County, Maryland, and a psychiatrist who specializes in adolescents.

Gradually, adults have organized a few programs in the United States aimed at easing homosexual adolescents' transition to adulthood.
 The programs range in philosophy from Harvey Milk School in New York City, which is for those homosexual teen-agers who "could not make it" in traditional high schools, to southern SHAPE, or "Stop Homosexual Advocacy in Public Education," in California, which believes that through counseling, people can become heterosexual.

Washington, concentrate on simply providing emotional support and information to teen-agers who consider themselves homosexual or who are struggling with their sexual orientation.

Gary Remafedi, a pediatrician at the University of Minnesota Hospital and Clinic and the leading

'I was a young gay person desperately trying to be a young nongay person, and I couldn't accept my failure.'

Stuart Reges

researcher on suicide attempts among homosexual boys, sought last year in an article in the Journal of the American Medical Association to "tally the price of 'nonexistence' for homosexual young people, who he said are rendered invisible by society."

Dr. Remafedi concluded that "adolescents who are struggling with the issue of homosexuality and who are not receiving appropriate health care services and support from family and community are in jeopardy of serious emotional, social and physical difficulties."

"The potential cost of such problems for the individual adolescent is illness, dysfunction or death."
 Of the more than 1,000 young people counseled each year by the Hetrick-Martin Institute for the Protection of Lesbian and Gay Youth in Manhattan, 30 percent say they have attempted suicide, according to Joyce Hunter, the institute's director of social work services.

"The major problem for the kids coming here is isolation," Ms. Hunter said. That isolation manifests itself, she said, in their "not having any role models, not having any sense of what it means to be lesbian or gay."

In 1983, the institute founded the Harvey Milk School for homosexual dropouts and truant. The

school, which has 25 students this fall, has long been criticized for segregating homosexual students.

All of the homosexual teen-agers whom Virginia Uribe counsels in Los Angeles are still in public schools. A teacher since the mid-1950s, Ms. Uribe had long seen homosexual students "treated as objects of hate or bigotry — or else as if they didn't exist." But in 1984 she became outraged, she said, when "an effeminate kid was harassed out of school."

Her fury resulted in Project 10, whose name refers to the estimate that 10 percent of the nation's population is homosexual. What began as an informal lunch-time discussion group, she said, has evolved into a countrywide effort, supported by the school board, to "demystify" homosexuality for students, teachers and counselors and to keep homosexual teen-agers "in school, off drugs and sexually responsible."

Project 10's most vigorous critic is the Reverend Lou Sheldon of Anaheim, California, who founded SHAPE in an effort to ensure that there is not "a parade of gays and lesbians through the classroom affirming homosexuality as a positive experience."

Having homosexual role models, he said, can put a boy with a "gender-orientation" problem on the path to his death with HIV infection, a reference to the AIDS virus.

Describing homosexuality as "an underdeveloped stage of heterosexuality," Mr. Sheldon said proper counseling could help young people who think they are homosexual become heterosexual.

Dr. Jeffrey Akman, a professor of psychiatry at the George Washington University medical school in Washington, scoffs at Mr. Sheldon's ideas. "It is not a generally accepted viewpoint in mainstream psychiatry that one should actually try to change a person's sexual orientation," he said.

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Arafat Lobbies in Turkey

The Associated Press
ANKARA—Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, arrived here Monday for a one-day visit that is expected to include talks aimed at winning support for an independent Palestinian state. Mr. Arafat was greeted by Prime Minister Turgut Ozal.

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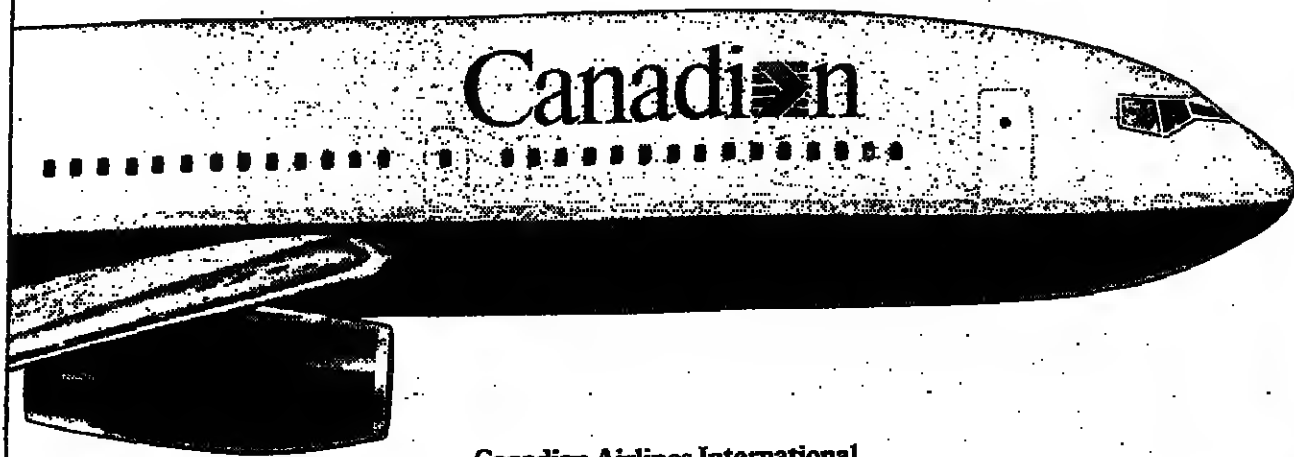
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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

The Candidates on Arms

At the cost of almost \$2 trillion, President Reagan has generally improved the quality of American military forces. But he has built a fortress on sand. The economy has been undermined by the Reagan deficits; the incoherence and waste of his defense programs have eroded the national consensus for substantial military spending.

Mr. Reagan's successor will have to cancel \$300 billion or more in the Pentagon's spending plans for the next five years. To preside over such a bloodletting and yet protect the status of American strength is a task so daunting that neither candidate has dared come to grips with it.

When Mr. Reagan came into office, many Americans understood that defense spending had to increase. After the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the Iranian hostage crisis, Congress was willing to pay for a sustained military buildup. Even a buildup as large as Mr. Reagan chose could have been afforded—had he raised the taxes to pay for it. His defense spending peaked in 1987 at 6.6 percent of GNP, considerably below the 8.6 percent average between 1948 and 1973. What turned Congress so sour so soon?

Neither Mr. Reagan nor his first secretary of defense, Casper Weinberger, was ever much interested in the substance of defense. Instead of first determining national security strategy and then asking for the funds to implement it, Mr. Weinberger just demanded the money, as if big spending were the only sign of strength that mattered.

Two appalling results ensued—a chaotic rearmament plan, and scandals among the Pentagon's contractors as they rushed for the overflowing trough. The visible waste and extravagance, symbolized by \$640 toilet seats and \$435 hammers, devastated public confidence. Mr. Weinberger passed up the chance to enlist Congress in a steady, sustainable buildup. Instead he followed a cruder strategy: Take the money and run.

Lacking a national defense strategy, the Pentagon followed a myopic strategy, an air force strategy and an army strategy. Instead of cajoling the services to build appropriate weapons in efficient quantities, Mr. Weinberger let the navy build more carriers and continue to neglect minesweepers. The air force procured both the B-1 and the B-2 bombers but again neglected workhorse planes to support troops on the ground.

Mr. Weinberger doubled production of nuclear warheads without upgrading the an-

tiquated nuclear bomb factories. Now, like his defense plans, they are falling apart.

The principal success: There has been a dramatic improvement in the quality of troops. Some 91 percent of the army's recruits are now high school graduates, up from 70 percent during the draft era. Re-enlistment rates have soared, making for more experienced personnel. But the size of U.S. forces has increased hardly at all. Larger budgets have been offset by the soaring unit cost of new weapons. By 1990, the air force will have shrunk from 38 to 35 tactical air wings, fewer than in 1980. The army is little changed in size. Only the navy has grown.

Where did all the money go? Some contractors stole or padded billions; just last week the Sandstrand Corporation pleaded guilty to felony charges and agreed to repay \$127 million. Beyond fraud and abuse, vast sums were invested in developing new weapons for the 1990s. But these were just the down payments on a colossal purchase plan that assumed continuing increases in Pentagon spending of 2 percent after inflation. There is no chance of that, given the overhanging federal deficit and the shattered consensus on defense.

The next president will have to strip whole new weapons systems from the Pentagon's plans. He must decide to cancel the navy's new Seawolf attack submarine, or the air force's new stealth fighter, or the new land-mobile Midgetman missile. This is going to be major surgery, and if Mr. Weinberger's errors are to be avoided it must be preceded this time by a thorough review of national needs and strategy.

Who is more likely to make the right decisions? George Bush gives no sign of comprehending the catastrophe his administration has created at the Pentagon. Asked what weapons he would cancel, he first named three that had already been canceled, then cited an army truck. Most troubling, he seems to have a narrow conception of national security, equating it with military spending only. Michael Dukakis, in contrast, is unencumbered by the slogans that have driven the last eight years of military spending, like "the window of vulnerability" or the 600-ship navy. He at least understands what Mr. Reagan never did: that the national defense can be no stronger than the national economy. Mr. Bush may know that but he has yet to show it.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Vision for Lebanon

Is Lebanon finally disappearing? Its Christians last month rejected the new president whom Syria sought to impose; the United States stood, uncomfortably, with Syria in the hope of keeping Lebanon intact. The result is that for the first time Lebanon has no president at all, and two half-governments, Christian and Muslim, have formed.

There is an argument for the United States to forget about Lebanon. It is that Lebanon is a pleasingly open and democratic but still an artificial state that was created by the French to preserve a Western outpost in the emerging postcolonial order, and that this state simply failed to take root. Better, this argument goes, for the United States to grant the difficulties of sorting out Lebanon's feuds and in maintaining the country as an outpost of Western-style pluralism in a Muslim world. Better to let Lebanon's neighbors use it as a buffer or as a field of proxy combat, as they choose.

Fortunately, the United States has always rejected that cynical argument. The Middle East is not so long on places where cultures coexist that any of the few that remain can be yielded up in frustration. Nor is it right that Israel should be the only country in the area whose well-being is of active interest to the United States. Affairs

in Lebanon bear importantly on the tempering of the region's other conflicts.

We add that the Reagan administration has had uncommon trouble dealing with Lebanon. The trouble arises from a fundamental ambivalence toward Syria, a country regarded as an uneasy but ultimate partner in a larger regional deal and as an arbitrary but undeniable player in Lebanon proper. This is how Washington came to stumble in 1983 by consulting Syria too little, on the aborted Lebanese-Israeli accord, and in 1988 by consulting Syria too much.

With everything, it is not time to let go in Lebanon. A certain wary official equilibrium lingers there, and the machinery of administration still turns. There has been no big new surge of violence or economic warfare. There is even a darkest-before-the-dawn theory that the Christian strongman, Major General Michel Aoun, is no more workaday warlord looking to head up a Christian militia but a larger figure capable of delivering his community to a newly whole Lebanon rendered livable by political reform and by the withdrawal of the foreign influences now playing wantonly on it. This is a vision, but it is Lebanon's vision, and the United States cannot give it up before the Lebanese do.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Can the PLO Be Serious?

The PLO is attempting in its fashion to translate the momentum of the uprising in the West Bank into a political program that goes beyond stirring Palestinians and troubling Israel and actually produces political gains on the ground. The key event in this effort is the meeting of the Palestine National Council, which brings together all Palestinian elements, now scheduled to be held in Algiers on Nov. 12. But it is still very much a question whether the PNC can rise above the terrorism, stagnation and political frailty that have ensured the frustration of the Palestinian national movement until now.

The difficulty is the usual one that getting serious means making choices and threatening the broad unity of the movement. For instance, there has been much attention drawn to suggestions that the PNC will see the formal endorsement of a two-state solution—one state for Israel, one for Palestinians. This is, of course, precisely what the United Nations offered the Palestinians 40 years ago; the Arabs instead took a careless losing gamble on denying any state for Israel at all. Now some Palestinians are inching back to the two-state idea, but there is resistance in the ranks. "The question," a West Banker said the other day, "is whether this commitment should be made explicit, whether it should be conditional or unconditional, and whether or not it should be public."

Do the Palestinians know how life goes in the real world? In the best of circumstances, a Palestinian commitment to a two-state solution is going to meet heavy skepticism and hostility in Israel, which has powerful reasons to accommodate Palestinian nationalism but also has powerful reasons to demand security and political guarantees. For the Palestinians to imagine that they can make any headway at all in Israel, or for that matter in the United States, by adopting a two-state formula with conditions, hesitations and asterisks is absurd. Down that path lies a meaningless unity of the Palestinian movement and the sure loss of whatever potential the present moment holds.

For a while but not forever, the Palestinians have caught the active sympathy of the outside world. If they do not use it, they will revert to an all too familiar condition of internal self-destructiveness and external neglect. The PNC meeting is the critical moment. It is the time for friends of the Palestinians and all others who seek peace and stability in the Middle East to urge the PNC participants to stop the word games and make the hard choices. Anything else is a waste.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

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Managing Dir. Asia: Malcolm Glenn, 50 Gloucester Road, Hong Kong. Tel: 54610616. Telex: 01170.
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OPINION

Europe: The 'Social Dimension' Looks as Fuzzy as Ever

By Giles Merritt

BRUSSELS — A Great Schism has opened up in Europe over the future course of the European Community's drive to create a genuine common market by 1992. The divide is between those who believe that the new single market must have a socially progressive side if it is to have widespread support, and those who say that the 1992 strategy for regaining lost competitiveness would be strangled at birth by a "social dimension."

The attitudes of the two opposing camps have been succinctly expressed by their respective leaders. In a speech last month to the College of Europe in Bruges, Belgium, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher had this to say about the concept of a social dimension to 1992: "We emphatically do not need new regulations which raise the cost of employment and make Europe's labor market less flexible and less competitive with overseas suppliers."

Jacques Delors, the president of the EC's executive Commission, on the other hand, is an ardent supporter of the measures that are now being referred to as "social Europe." "It would be unacceptable," he has said, "for Europe to become a source of social regression while we are trying to rediscover together the road to prosperity and employment."

On both sides, the battle lines are being drawn. Industrialists around Europe, and especially the executives at the top of multinational corporations, are increasingly concerned at the social dimension being proposed by the Commission. Many see it heralding an unnecessary return to the troubled labor relations of the 1970s.

Zygmunt Tyszkiewicz, secretary-general of the Union of Industries of the European Community, the Brussels-based umbrella federation of European employers' organizations, has said: "Community social legislation is only acceptable if it increases the EC's wealth, does not decrease companies' flexibility or increase administrative red tape or adversely affect EC firms' competitiveness on world markets."

The trade unions' principal worries about this are that the integration of Europe's markets will lead to "social dumping." As Peter Colrick, confederal secretary of the

European Trade Union Confederation, put it recently: "We are naturally concerned that unscrupulous employers might try to undercut existing social obligations by threatening to move production to areas with lower standards."

There are three legislative proposals at the root of the social policy disagreement. First is the question of whether the planned European Company Statute should provide for new EC-wide workers' rights that in many countries would considerably increase employers' obligations. The original idea behind the statute was to facilitate cross-frontier partnerships between businesses, but now companies fear that it could be a vehicle for boosting employers' rights.

The second bone of contention is

the Commission's revival of the so-called Vredeling Directive. Named after Henk Vredeling of the Netherlands, the EC's commissioner for employment and social affairs from 1977-81, it sought to enforce on multinational corporations procedures for full disclosure of group activities worldwide, and consultation with employees' representatives on all decisions affecting the work force. The Vredeling proposal sparked such a furor that for the past five years it has been thought dead. But it is now being resurrected. Lastly, there is the Fifth Company Law Directive, which seeks to harmonize the structure of public companies by introducing two-level boards in which workers' representatives would occupy up to half the

seats on the supervisory board. It dates from 1972, and is still firmly opposed by Britain. The Commission is trying to bypass British objections by making adoption voluntary.

The Commission's urging of these measures stems from the belief that otherwise there may be a popular backlash against the single market plan. They point out that the internal market is expected to cost Europe some 225,000 jobs before its promised efficiencies eventually create from 1.9 million to 5 million new jobs. But the opponents of "social Europe" point out that trade union power has been waning rapidly, so the risk of trouble is reduced.

In Britain, the curtailing of union privileges and power has been dramatic. In the Netherlands there has been a 10 percent drop in union membership since 1983. In France,

Spain and Portugal, less than a third of the work force is unionized. West Germany's unions have been warned by the Social Democrats that the competitive pressures of 1992 will mean longer working hours.

The outlook for "social engineering" in the EC is very unclear. While there is a strong political consensus backing Mr. Delors, Brussels insiders are generally skeptical about the chances for contested social measures. Noting that during the last decade some 10 major social policy measures have been put on hold, Alan Hick of the EC's Economic and Social Committee has ruefully observed: "It is indeed difficult to escape the conclusion that contemporary European social policy is a paper tiger, a figment of the European imagination. Where is the action?"

International Herald Tribune.

A Cross-Channel Joust With Overblown Words

By William Pfaff

PARIS — Margaret Thatcher condemns the idea of a supranational Europe. She wants the European Community to be a commercial marketplace and nothing more. She sees danger in what she considers the socialist ideals of Brussels and of the French socialist president of the European Commission, Jacques Delors.

A certain amount of what Prime Minister Thatcher says these days is bluff and exaggeration to feed the political preconceptions of that part of the Tory party which, like Nancy Mitford's implacable Uncle Matthew, believes that "foreigners are fiends" and that Europe is composed of Huns, Frogs and Dagoes. Behind that lies something serious, with implications for the United States, as the era of Ronald Reagan draws to a close.

"Thatcherism" is the product of a specifically British economic tradition, that of the Manchester School, exported to the United States during the 19th century. It says that the least government is the best government, and that the invisible hand of the market regulates everything to maximum benefit for all. You can read the teachings of the Manchester School every day in the editorial columns of The Wall Street Journal.

They are not ideas which have had a great influence in continental Europe, which instead been deeply influenced by Marxism and socialism on the one hand, and on the other by corporatism.

Roman Catholic social thought has always emphasized corporate and cooperative social goals, and condemned the purely materialistic values of the marketplace. (When the American Catholic bishops and, last February, Pope John Paul II, in

his encyclical on "The Social Concerns of the Church," reiterated such ideas, American conservative commentators and other supporters of Mr. Reagan's economic policies were greatly angered, but had no cause to be surprised.)

This outlook dominated the postwar Christian Democratic movements in West Germany, France and Italy. The Christian Democrats in turn were the most important single influence on the development of the European Community.

A secular corporatism was also part of fascist thought in the 1920s and '30s. The great state corporations of modern Italy were established under the fascists. Spain and Portugal were greatly influenced by both Catholic and fascist corporatism, as well as by Marxism and anarchism.

Europe itself, as a community, has been a corporate undertaking. Jean Monnet's postwar plan to put the (war-making) coal and steel industries of West Germany and France under a common public authority was the foundation of "Europe."

The community's latest corporate undertakings are a series of international research enterprises in artificial intelligence, advanced electronics, space, etc., with transnational public/private direction and finance. These are providing Europe with basic research and technological applications crucial to European industrial competitiveness, but come at a time when Britain, once Europe's leader in science, has abandoned or drastically reduced public funding for basic re-

search, cutting itself off from research which private business is unwilling or unable to pay for. (Something like this is developing in the United States in such areas as superconductivity, as The New York Times reported recently. Because of the lack of nonmilitary federal research funds and the short-term profit demands of Wall Street, commercially relevant research in superconductivity is being abandoned to Japan.)

The disagreements between Mrs. Thatcher's government and the rest of Europe will likely fade as Mrs. Thatcher leaves the political scene. Polls in Britain indicate that her views are not representative of present-day British public attitudes.

Moreover, the doctrinal socialism against which she crusades is already an abandoned cause everywhere except in Britain itself. The socialist governments of Spain and France have more in common with West Germany's "social market" coalition of Christian Democrats and Free Democrats than the German conservatives have with Thatcherite Britain. In recent weeks Chancellor Helmut Kohl has repeatedly and pointedly spoken of Europe's need to develop the social dimension of the community, as well as European monetary cooperation—both programs resisted by Mrs. Thatcher.

In economic and social thought, a time zone still divides Anglo-America from continental Europe. What is regrettable is that misunderstanding continues to be fed by the political impulse to put shallow thoughts into gross slogans. It is a practice that has done considerable damage already.

International Herald Tribune.
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Japan at a Crossroads: Which Way to a Multilateral Era?

By Jim Hoagland

PARIS — Japan's absurdly misnamed Hirohito lies dying in Tokyo. With the Japanese better luck the next time in choosing a characterization for the national values and traditions to guide their new emperor. It could be important to us all.

Hirohito was to have been the emperor of the Era of Radiant Peace. But his 63-year reign brought war, a nuclear holocaust and defeat to Japan before the current prosperity. The epochal name chosen by palace advisers for an emperor can ultimately be an extremely unreliable guide to the future.

But the choice initially helps set a tone and identify priorities for the nation. It is one of those events that changes nothing in itself but touches on everything in Japan's centralized and intellectually disciplined society.

The need to identify a theme for a new era comes as Japan reaches a major crossroads in its relations with the rest of the world. Profound structural changes in its economy have reduced its dependence on export-propelling growth, much to the relief of its main trading partners. Now Japan is adapting its still puny political and diplomatic roles to the mighty global economic changes it has helped produce.

For years, Japanese delegates hugged the shadows at the seven-nation industrial summits in the United Nations and in other international bodies. They hoped to attract little attention as they quietly and efficiently went about profiting from the international trade and financial system that the United States helped organize after World War II. Bilateral contacts and bargaining overshadowed multilateral dealings for Japan.

That period is now over; its end coincides with the end of the shadowing the shadows behind Japan took the lead in steering proposals on debt at the IMF meeting last month. The recent filing of Japan's first complaint with

GATT in Geneva, in which it asks the multilateral trade organization to overturn European Community anti-dumping regulations, was another signal in that direction.

Japan is also likely to take a leading role in trying to organize a consensus at the next industrial summit in Paris in July, against unwelcome features of this year's U.S. trade act.

But these steps are essentially defensive. They spring from Japan's fears of a growing move toward "regionalism" in the world economy. Japanese officials see the EC plans for a fully integrated internal market by the end of 1992, the U.S.-Canadian free trade agreement and the U.S. trade act as potentially protectionist measures directed primarily against Tokyo.

Japan still falls short of a full and creative commitment to a new international role. (While flexing some of its previously unused international muscles, Tokyo also maintains its option to form a zone in its region if significant trade warfare does break out with North America and Europe.) But there is an open path to internationalism for Japan, just as the European Community provides one for West Germany.

For Japan survives at this crossroads just as the United Nations has begun to re-establish some of the credibility and effectiveness it had in the first years after its American-based creation. A strong commitment by Japan to the United Nations, not only in funds but also in political management and leadership, would bring Japan a world political role more commensurate with its economic power. It would also give new impetus to the efforts to reform and rescue the United Nations from its sorry recent past.

Japan would undoubtedly and understandably insist that Moscow and Washington write such an arrangement politically by giving their own commitments to a new and stronger

United Nations. It is an idea to which the next American administration should be open.

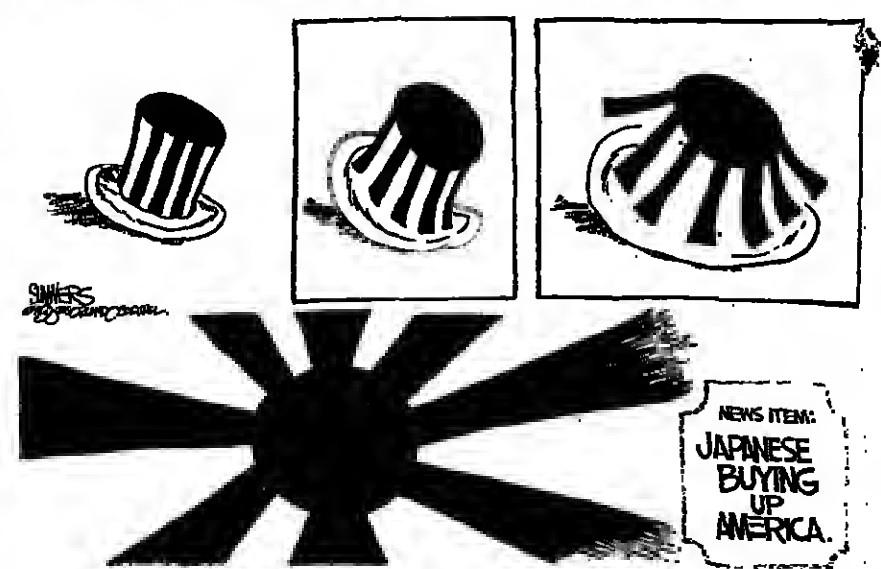
This brings us to the "M" word of the American political campaign. George Bush has made "multilateralism" sound as dangerous and scary as "liberalism" seems to have become in the ears of many. He promised proudly at one recent rally "not to turn one ounce of our sovereignty over to the United Nations."

And when he sought to re-create the aura of Winston Churchill's 1946 Iron Curtain speech in Fulton, Missouri, Mr. Bush either missed or suppressed the other key point that Churchill made in his address. In an insightful dispatch,

Mark Matthews of The Baltimore Sun reminded his readers that Churchill had advocated "using the United Nations as a world instrument" to achieve understanding with the Soviets. "Churchill included such multilateralism in the 'stew of peace,' the title of his speech."

Americans have in recent years made a habit of electing presidents who do the reverse of what they promise on foreign policy in campaigns, from Lyndon Johnson on Vietnam to Ronald Reagan in dealing with the ayatollahs. So a Bush victory might not doom the chances for an era that would emphasize the kind of multilateralism in trade, finance and diplomacy that would anchor Japan to a rewarding world role.

The Washington Post.



U.S. Budget Deficits: How They Matter and How They Don't

By Robert J. Samuelson

WASHINGTON — A letter from a reader says: "Some of us sneezed out here with you [loudly] when the national debt. We know it's bad, but many of us fail to see the connection between the debt and our own personal income."

I confess to being weary of writing about budget deficits. It is not only that people do not know what to believe anymore — my reader, I think, probably typifies three-quarters of Americans — but I am not sure what to tell them. There is a mutual disengagement from this subject, which may explain why the deficits have not been a decisive issue in the U.S. presidential campaign. They bore and bewilder most Americans.

The blame for this confusion has heavily with those alarmists (not me) who have been loudly screaming for years that failure to fix the deficits would lead to economic catastrophe. Each time one of these frightening forecasts has come true, the public has become a little more desensitized to the whole issue. The debate has focused obsessively on the possible adverse economic effects of the deficits. As long as these are not obvious, no one wants to do the dirty work of raising taxes or cutting spending.

This is understandable, but only because the debate is totally backwards. A budget should be an instrument for political choice. Government programs should be popular or important enough to be supported by a roughly equal amount of taxes. The discipline of matching spending and taxes means — at least in theory — that legislators pass only programs whose popularity perceived benefits exceed the added public burden. The deficits signify that America has abandoned this useful discipline.

They are not merely Ronald Reagan's doing. Deficits endure because both liberals and conservatives find them convenient. There is a shared fear that, if push comes to shove, their side will lose. Conservatives fear that defense spending will be savaged and taxes raised. Liberals worry that social programs will be gutted. No one wants

ness) of other nations, the American public's mood, and so much more. Everything intermingles. For example, you might conclude from what I said above that the budget deficits caused the trade deficits. Actually, the story is more complicated. From 1981 to 1984, the trade deficit jumped nearly \$85 billion. The increase was not simply the result of higher government spending. In this period, the economy clearly had plenty of spare capacity to meet the added demands of both higher government and private spending. Unemployment averaged 8.5 percent and factory utilization only 77 percent.

The trade deficit exploded because the dollar's sharp rise on foreign exchange markets made imports more competitive and U.S. exports less competitive. But, you may say, the budget deficits caused the dollar's rise. Sorry. That theory, once popular, has not stood the test of time. The budget deficits in 1984 and 1987 were about the same. But in 1987 the dollar was nearly 30 percent below its 1984 level. Just what sends exchange rates up and down is not well understood.

The continuing effort to build popular outrage against the deficits by cataloging their economic evils is an exercise in futility. This doesn't mean that the deficits don't have effects. It is just that we don't always know what they are or when they occur. Wild exaggerations of their alleged ill effects have led to public disillusionment. It's a case of deficit burnout.

My reader is confused because the deficits are mainly a political, not an economic, issue. You should see them as a tax. If the government spends more, someone else — consumers, businesses — will spend less. The Reagan era has obscured this real-

ity, because the trade deficits have allowed us to live beyond our means. This era of easy living is ending. As the trade deficit drops, Americans will have to satisfy more of their spending from what is produced at home.

Somewhat the tax of the budget deficit will be exacted. If we balance the budget, we will make the choices explicit. Spending will be cut or taxes raised. If we tolerate high deficits, the choices will be made invisibly and randomly. Higher interest rates, inflation or some other mechanism will squeeze private spending to make room for government spending. Judging from the presidential campaign,

neither party is eager to make the choices explicit. They prefer to let the deficits do the dirty work.

The danger is less to the economy than to national self-esteem. The budget deficits are a sore on the body politic. They symbolize indecisiveness, even a lack of political maturity. They mean that Americans cannot decide what's important and what isn't. The public divides the choices involved, but the longer they are avoided, the more it becomes contemptuous of national leadership. The damage is not so much to the GNP as to Americans' collective sense of self-worth.

The Washington Post.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1888: Royal Divorce

PARIS — King Milan of Serbia, in spite of the Consistory, in spite of the Synod, in spite of the wishes of his Ministers and in spite of the will of the nation, has at last compelled the Metropolitan Theodosius to proclaim his divorce from Queen Nathalie. The affair is ended as far as the divorce is concerned. But now he is face to face with a disconcerted nation.

1913: Egypt Advances

CAIRO — Lord Kitchener, since his arrival here two years ago, has effected a revolution in the economic development of the country. New works in irrigation, drainage, roads, etc. are in progress everywhere. Whereas a few years ago it was not possible to automobile for more than twelve miles outside Cairo, now automobiles can indulge in a pleasant drive to Alexandria, Helwan, Sakharah and other places. It can be truly said that a new era has dawned over Egypt.

1938: Canton Ablaze

HONG KONG — With huge flames sweeping through its entire business district, Japanese occupied Canton today (Oct. 24) resembled the Moscow that Napoleon's army captured a century and a quarter ago. To add to the terror of the blazing inferno, 800 inmates of an insane asylum were let loose in the city streets after the asylum attendants, terrified by a series of explosions in the vicinity, fled from their posts. After a harrowing twenty-four hours the foreign colony at Shumwan breathed easier today as the wind veered and removed the danger of fire spreading to the island concession. Foreign women and children from Shumwan were given temporary shelter on board a British gunboat. United States Marines joined British and French Marines in patrolling the streets of Canton and halting looting of the stores. Scores of large buildings and business places were destroyed by the blaze set by the Chinese when the Japanese began pouring into the city.

OPINION

The Bush People Will All Want Jobs

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Mustn't get overconfident. That Sasso fellow will stop at nothing, and is pumping the major of me being a civil libertine. And I hear Lloyd Benetsen has something more respectable up his sleeve.

Still, I have to think ahead. Who would I appoint to what? I sent out 60,000 personal notes as vice president, and now they'll all want jobs.

Jim Baker wants the State Department and Nick Brady wants to stay on at Treasury. They're Bush people so that's fine, though I sure would like to spring a surprise.

Defense will be a tough call. John Tower would be good at holding off the budget cutters in Congress, but with Baker at State that would start "Texas mafia" talk. (Reminds me: Peter O'Donnell for the Republican National Committee, because Lee Atwater wants to stay on the outside.) Jack Kemp to the Pentagon, maybe — he'd be switchable to Treasury in a few years when I move Nick to the Fed.

Brent Scowcroft is a man I trust on national security matters, but it would be a mistake to have a general at Defense, and I don't want any "second tours" at the NSC. Put him at CIA? That's a thought, backed up with Don Gregg and Bob Kimmel. But what about Bob Gates, who can still taste my old job at Langley? Gates and I see eye to eye on Gorbachev, but the Congress was down on him for director of central intelligence.

Bill Webster may be good for the Supreme Court — he's been a judge. I'll keep Dick Thornburgh as attorney general until the first court vacancy, then name him up and make Dick Wiley attorney general. For legal counsel near me, I'll appoint Boyden Gray.

That brings me to White House chief of staff. Craig Fuller may make it in the second term, but I need a heavyweight there right away. John Sununu would be the first governor of New Hampshire to head the White House staff since Sherman Adams. If he prefers Congress, I'll find something else for Walter Curley.

But that doesn't solve chief of staff. Dick Darman? Baker would like him there, but Dick wants OMB and would be good with those budget details. Bob

in as White House chief of staff. Debbie Siehman is another woman who could handle a cabinet post on the domestic side, and Margaret Tutwiler should move out of Jim Baker's shadow.

Anne Armstrong's kids are grown; maybe she's ready for Washington full time. Speechwriter Peggy Noonan wants to take care of her baby and finish her book, which means we may have to provide day care at the White House. For press secretary, Pete Teesley wants back in, but the job belongs to Sheila Tate.

I wish I knew a terrific female economist. I'll tell Mike Boskin and Larry Lindsey to pick a talented woman as the third member of the council, someone who can move up and take the heat in case of a recession.

See, I haven't even begun to think of ambassadorial appointments. Bob Mosbacher to Britain, Jocelyn Strauss to Barbados, Jean Kirkpatrick to Paris. And — heh — Al Haig to Bangladesh.

Not a word about this to a soul; mustn't get overconfident. If anybody asks, I'm not even thinking about a cast of characters in my show. That would be bad luck.

The New York Times.

I wish I knew a terrific female economist. I'll tell them to put a talented woman on the council, someone who can move up and take the heat in case of a recession.

be good to put a sense of pride back in USIA. But what about assistant to the president for national security affairs? Colin Powell is there now; he's black and military, and I want him in the field on the last track to chairman of the joint chiefs.

Rick Burt has been in training for the NSC job all his life and I don't hold ambition against him. I'll put Dennis Ross in as Rick's deputy to watch him, and to cool off the Israelis when they have complaints over John Tower.

I can keep my promise about a Hispanic in the cabinet with Laura Cavazos continuing as education secretary. I also want a conservative black like Thad Garrett or Bill Allen. If Alan Keyes doesn't win the Senate race in Maryland, he'd make a fine ambassador to the United Nations.

Women. No more tokenism. Representative Lynn Martin can have just what she wants, even a cabinet slot she wants, even Veterans Affairs, and I have another winner — a real manager — in Ann McLaughlin, the labor secretary; maybe I'll move Ann to head OMB or bring her



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dukakis vs. Bush: A Democrat Abroad Views the Stakes

As I have watched the 1988 presidential campaign develop over the past few weeks, I have become increasingly concerned that the outcome might be the wrong one for America. Americans cannot afford to accept the status quo, as Vice President George Bush lamely proposes. We must move outward.

Seen from abroad, the issues are clear. In order to remain the bastion of democracy, America needs a strong national defense, but also one that can afford. America needs a health-care insurance system to provide adequate coverage to all Americans, day care and improved educational opportunities for its children. It needs a growing economy founded on reduced budget deficits and equal employment opportunity for all, good jobs

springboard to the 21st century. The political decisions taken or neglected in the next four years and the appointments to the Supreme Court made during these years will set the pace for America and the world for many years. Seen from here, the choice is clear.

JOSEPH J. SMALLHOOVER
Campaign Coordinator,
Democrats Abroad, France.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Stranger Than Fiction

By Jeremy Lerner

BERKELEY, California — In 1972, I wrote a movie for Robert Redford and the director Michael Ritchie in which an idealistic young liberal reluctantly runs for senator in California and in the process gets so pressured that he loses himself and starts speaking the empty phrases that made him hesitate to run in the first place. At the end, when he is elected in an upset

MEANWHILE

victory, he takes his campaign manager aside and asks, "What do we do now?" In the years since, I have never heard or seen this closing line quoted so much as it has been in the current U.S. presidential campaign. Not a week goes by without another story of how Dan Quayle, as a young man, was "inspired" by the film and stayed up late discussing how he thought he resembled Robert Redford and could succeed in politics like the movie character, Bill McKay.

I am amazed to have inspired Mr. Quayle. Inspiring such candidates was not our intention and I don't think the senator understood the movie. In that respect, he has had plenty of company.

In 1972, Senator George McGovern saw the movie and said that senators were not like Bill McKay; they were smarter and more complex. I liked his reaction. I expected senators not to like the film. But there are those who like the movie precisely because they do not find it disturbing — who see Bill McKay as a young man learning to do what he had to do.

Last spring in Washington I met a senator who pumped my hand and said, "Your film tells it exactly like it is around here." The senator's cheerful identification with Bill McKay bothered me. A friend of mine on Capitol Hill explained: "That's the way most of them are now. The ones who couldn't be that way are the ones they beat. He sees 'The Candidate' as a tribute to himself."

I'll try to make clear how his makers saw the film by comparing Dan Quayle with Bill McKay. McKay is not a guy who sits up late with dreams of power. When first approached by a cam-

paign manager, played by Peter Boyle, McKay is running a rural legal assistance program of the type President Reagan tried to wipe out.

McKay is suspicious of politics, exemplified for him by his wheezing-jawing father, a former governor of California. McKay is lured to run not by ambition but by his manager's assurance that he will have a chance to tell the people what he believes because he is going to lose anyway. What the wily manager foresees is that forces larger than any candidate will eventually dictate his behavior — forces such as his looks, his marketability and what others see in him.

McKay, unlike Senator Quayle, is disturbed to find his popularity growing for superficial reasons, even as he begins to enjoy the sensations of power. He fights back, struggling to break his public image by blurring out unpopular truths. But his star outshines his soul and events sweep him, blind and lost, to victory.

The problem of political success was put in a nutshell for me by the extras we gathered at the Paramount Theater in Oakland, California, to film McKay's final speech. The director had me explain to them that McKay's phrases (for example, "forward into the future") were meaningless, because he thought that the extras had to be told when to laugh or clap. But when Robert Redford delivered the speech, the crowd was stirred. The speech evoked not only spontaneous applause, but tears. Mr. Redford had the grace to be frightened by the response he drew that day.

The point of the film is the power of popular response; how little it has to do with reality or ability. It is also about how easy it is for a politician to forget that he is not usually saying anything at all. Sorry, Senator Quayle, you thought we were telling you how-to, when we were trying to say: Watch out. You missed the irony. Unless, in a way we never could have foreseen, you are the irony.

Mr. Lerner, a novelist, won an Academy Award for his screenplay "The Candidate." He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

GENERAL NEWS

Multiple Flags and Infighting Flavor Campaign in Pakistan

By Barbara Crossette

NEW YORK TIMES SERVICE
RAWALPINDI, Pakistan — All over Pakistan, a nation of 100 million people, new banners are flying. Walls, bridges and the sides of buses are being papered with the faces of candidates and drawings of the ballot symbols by which a largely illiterate population will recognize them. There were 82 symbols to choose from, arranged alphabetically from an arrow to a wristwatch.

Election Commission officials, bolstered by a series of Supreme Court rulings, are venturing into the country's most feudal corners to convert the skeptics that voting can be free and fair in a country that has known more military dictators than democratic leaders in its 41 years of independence.

On Nov. 16, Pakistanis are to choose a National Assembly, or parliament. The leader of its majority party is likely to become prime minister, and the country will return to civilian rule.

Almost every Pakistani approached by a foreigner seems to sense the importance of the event, and many remark hopefully that a life of poverty must get better under a government chosen by the people.

In the face of so much popular expectation, and under so many colorful flags, the political parties vying to lead Pakistan into a new age are off to a slow start where issues are concerned, many Pakistani and leading newspapers say.

A leading independent paper noted Saturday that the campaign so far had been noteworthy more for its backroom infighting than statesmanship. The paper said politicians had proved "that even when the once-in-two-decade elections are held, our political leaders seem incapable of rising to the occasion."

At stake are 217 National As-

sembly seats, 207 for Moslems and 10 set aside for non-Moslems, as well as seats in four provincial legislatures. Most of the important parties are grouped into two wobbly coalitions, the Islamic Democratic Alliance and the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy.

Both have produced middle-of-the-road programs, with no shifts in foreign policy or eye-catching domestic initiatives.

The Islamic Democratic Alliance, expanded at the last minute to take in the two leading factions of the Pakistan Moslem League, the country's oldest, but badly splintered, party, is nominally led by Mohammed Khan Junjo. Mr. Junjo was prime minister from 1985 until he was dismissed in May by President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq, who died Aug. 17 in an air crash.

General Zia, Pakistan's unchallenged ruler for 11 years, also dissolved the lower house of the National Assembly in May, ending an era of partial democracy during which, some Pakistanis believe, Mr. Junjo had become too independent for the president's liking.

Mr. Junjo is expected to play on his differences with General Zia in the campaign, as well as on the record under Zulfikar Ali Bhutto when he was prime minister. During the Bhutto years, emergency legislation stifled the press and an economic policy of nationalization contributed to riots in the streets.

General Zia seized power from Mr. Bhutto in 1977 and refused to pardon him two years later when he was sentenced to death for involvement in a conspiracy to murder a political opponent.

Mr. Junjo's coalition is considered unstable because of the powerful regional political leaders it has tried to contain within it, on the theory that only a unified front can give the old Moslem League a chance to govern Pakistan again.

The Islamic Democratic Alliance is competing under one election symbol, the bicycle.

The Movement for the Restoration of Democracy, on the other hand, has crumbled under the weight of its strongest component, the Pakistan People's Party of the Bhutto family. The People's Party has chosen its own symbol, the arrow. It was refused the choice of a sword, which it used in the country's last election, in 1971.

Both the widow of Mr. Bhutto, Nurat, and his daughter Benazir are now playing prominent roles in the organization, leading some Pakistani politicians to wonder if Mrs. Bhutto could emerge as prime minister instead of her daughter.

The People's Party coalition partners say the Bhuttos have not kept their promise to share seats equitably, taking most places for their own candidates, including family members and some wealthy men the party once criticized. In many election districts, the People's Party and the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy are swiftly becoming opponents.

Officials of the People's Party and spokesmen for other parties in the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy say the coalition was more or less formally dissolved last week in a meeting in Lahore. With democracy restored, its reason for being was gone.

The Pakistan People's Party has some clear advantages as the election campaign begins. It is well organized and has not lost its popularity appeal.

Campaigning in Pakistan remains a personal crusade in each election district, with national radio and television playing almost no role. Candidates address neighborhood meetings, and there are also political processions, which are often a collection of bicycles and vans or men on foot waving banners and creating traffic jams.

Sheila Scott, 61, actress and aviator LONDON (AP) — Sheila Scott, 61, an actress-turned-aviator who held more than 90 flying records, died of lung cancer Thursday in London.

She learned to fly in 1959 at 32 and became the first solo flier to cross the North Pole.

Other deaths: Piero Fornasetti, 74, an Italian artist and designer, of heart problems Oct. 9 in Milan, according to his son. Mr. Fornasetti was known for his black-and-white ceramics and furniture.

Pierre Barret, 52, a French writer and journalist, following an extended illness at his suburban Paris home, his family said.

Henry Armstrong Is Dead at 75; He Held 3 Boxing Titles in 1930s

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Henry Armstrong, 75, the only boxer to hold championship belts in three weight divisions simultaneously, died of heart failure Saturday in Los Angeles.

Regarded as one of history's greatest boxers, Mr. Armstrong was inducted into the Boxing Hall of Fame when it opened in 1953 along with Joe Louis and Jack Dempsey.

Mr. Armstrong, whose real name was Henry Jackson, fought 174 bouts in a 15-year career that began in 1921. He won 145, 98 by knockout.

Fifty years ago, Mr. Armstrong amazed the boxing world in an 11-month period that spanned parts of 1937 and 1938 by winning three world titles and holding them all at the same time.

He knocked out Percy Sarron in the sixth round to win the featherweight title Oct. 29, 1937.

He then decided to bypass the lightweight division and instead fight Barney Ross for the heavier welterweight title. He won the fight

and the second of his titles on May 31, 1938.

On Aug. 17, 1938, he won the lightweight championship by scoring a 15-round decision over Lou Ambers at Madison Square Garden.

He retired twice and made two comebacks before he retired for good in 1945 at 32.

James Aronson, 73, Leftist Journalist

NEW YORK (NYT) — James Aronson, 73, an editor, teacher and journalist critic for five decades, died of prostate cancer Thursday in New York.

In 1948, Mr. Aronson co-founded The National Guardian, a leftist weekly, with Cedric Belfrage. A graduate of the Columbia School of Journalism, Mr. Aronson also worked at The New York Herald Tribune and The New York Times.

Spurgeon M. Keeney, 95, Adviser on Relief Problems

WASHINGTON (WP) — Spurgeon M. Keeney Sr., 95, a former consultant and adviser on international relief and rehabilitation

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Car Bomb Kills 2 in S. Africa

Police See Drive To Disrupt Vote

By William Claiborne

JOHANNESBURG — In the latest of a series of terrorist attacks coinciding with campaigning for nationwide municipal elections Wednesday, a car bomb exploded Monday at a shopping center in Witbank, east of Johannesburg, killing two persons and injuring 42.

The police said that two black men died and that 23 whites and 19 blacks were injured in the bombing, which occurred in a parking lot outside a supermarket near the office of a police detective unit.

The police said that 18 cars were damaged and that windows of 40 stores were blown out.

The bombing was the 18th this month in what police have described as a campaign by the outlawed African National Congress to disrupt the elections.

Bombings and hand-grenade attacks have occurred in South Africa at a rate of more than one a day since early last month, and the police said they were bracing for a spate of attacks Tuesday and Wednesday, when blacks and whites go to the polls in separate elections for municipal candidates.

The government has said the black elections are important because they will determine the future of participatory politics for blacks by identifying credible black leaders who might join proposed negotiations for limited power sharing for the country's black majority.

On Friday, an infant was killed and four people were injured when a limpet mine exploded at a polling booth in a black township near Springs, east of Johannesburg. On Sunday night, a woman was injured in a grenade attack in Soweto.

Police said, meanwhile, that doctors in Cape Town operated on a suspected ANC guerrilla who was arrested Saturday while allegedly carrying a limpet mine toward a police station at which Law and Order Minister Adrian Vlok was preparing to preside over opening ceremonies.

Flood Kills Tourist on Crete

Reuters

ATHENS — At least one tourist died and five others were missing after being caught in a flash flood Monday in the Samaria gorge on Crete, the police said.

Vanished in South Africa

Police Account of Black's 'Escape' Is Questioned

By Christopher S. Wren

New York Times Service

MAMELODI, South Africa — A gentle man wearing his best suit and the look of personal tragedy, Matome Bopape wondered on Sunday about the whereabouts of his eldest son, Stanza.

"I and his mother and our whole family believe we are not with him in this world," he confided. "We believe he has left this world, not in God's way but in the police's way."

Johannes Maisha Bopape, as his son was formally christened, had been active in the anti-apartheid movement of this poor black township outside the capital, Pretoria. He was detained by the police four and a half months

ago under South Africa's emergency declaration, which is still in effect. Two days later, he vanished.

The police say that Mr. Bopape, who would be 28 years old, escaped while being transferred at night to another prison.

Mr. Bopape's family and friends, among them a white member of Parliament, charge there are serious discrepancies in the official account and suspect that he died in police custody. But they admit they do not know what really happened, though the mystery has prompted some to draw parallels with the death in 1977 of Steve Biko, another black civil rights worker commemorated in the film "Cry Freedom."

Their questions were raised anew on Sunday at a memorial service in Mamelodi's brick YMCA hall.

How could Stanza Bopape, held in manacles and leg irons, have run away from three armed policemen?

Why did it take the police three weeks to notify his family of the disappearance?

And why did the authorities not bother to visit the family home to see if he had turned up?

"Normally, they come to your home looking for you before you have escaped," said Jan van Eck, an independent member of Parliament from Cape Town who has pressed without success for a formal inquiry.

Stanza Bopape had been secretary of the Mamelodi Civic Association, a citizens' group created as a counterweight to the township's official government.

Mr. Bopape's father said he had told the minister of law and order, Adrian Vlok, that he did not believe it. "I know a car," said Matome Bopape, who works as a clerk at an automotive factory. "When a tire is flat, it takes one person to change it."

On July 4, the South African police informed Mr. Bopape's lawyers and family that he had escaped on June 12 while the policemen escorting him to prison in Vereeniging had stopped to change a flat tire. They said Mr. Bopape reached over the front seat, picked the keys to his chains out of a policeman's jacket and ran off.

Moreover, friends said Sunday, the first place that searchers would have sought Stanza Bopape was in Mamelodi. "Contrary to usual police procedure, the police never came to look for Stanza at his family's home," Mr. van Eck said.

Instead, said the legislator, Mr. Coleman, the authorities waited three weeks before notifying the family of his disappearance.

The Department of Law and Order has explained that prompt notification would have jeopardized a police investigation into terrorist activities of the outlawed African National Congress, whose guerrillas have been blamed for some recent bombings in South Africa. It did not reveal how Mr. Bopape's case was related to that of the congress.



A youth holding up a placard at a service for Stanza Bopape.



The city of Bluefields on the Nicaraguan Atlantic coast. An Interior Ministry official said "99.5 percent" of the city was destroyed.

50 Die as Typhoon Strikes Philippines

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MANILA — A typhoon struck the Philippines on Monday, killing about 50 people and leaving more than 47,000 homeless.

The winds have been measured at 100 mph (160 kph). The typhoon, the 19th storm to affect the Philippines this year, battered the central and southern parts of the archipelago over the weekend.

It roared in from the ocean before dawn, brushed islands along the eastern coastal regions and prepared to strike the central Luzon plain just north of Manila.

Initial reports from the official Philippine News Agency, and from military, police and relief sources,

said that at least 49 people were killed in typhoon-related incidents.

U.S. officials told servicemen at Clark Air Base and Subic Bay Naval Base, in Central Luzon, to bathe down for the approaching storm.

A U.S. Navy spokesman said ships at Subic had been evacuated as a precaution.

Authorities suspended classes in metropolitan Manila and told the city's eight million residents to brace for the typhoon.

Heavy rains swelled rivers and spawned flash floods that washed out trees and crops and destroyed bridges and more than 1,000 houses in Misamis Oriental Province on southern Mindanao Island.

More than 20,000 people were reported homeless in Misamis Oriental alone.

The Philippine News Agency said floods and a small tornado in Misamis Oriental killed 15 people Sunday.

The Philippine Coast Guard said Sulpicio Lines lost contact with one of its passenger ships, the Marilyn, after it reported engine trouble while sailing through the typhoon's path. The Coast Guard said the ship carried 431 passengers and 60 crew members.

Hurricane Picks Up

The government of San Salvador declared a state of emergency and evacuated residents from coastal

areas in the path of a tropical storm that regained strength in the Pacific on Monday after killing 111 people as an Atlantic hurricane. The Associated Press reported.

In Nicaragua, the storm killed at least 50 people and left 300,000 homeless as it crossed the Central American isthmus. Its 125 mph winds weakened to tropical storm status along the way.

But the storm gained strength over the warm waters of the Pacific. Forecasters gave the hurricane, which had been designated Joan, the name Miriam, and said it could become the first Atlantic hurricane to gain the same status in the Pacific.

Political Storm?

The White House accused President Daniel Ortega Saavedra of Nicaragua on Monday of using the hurricane that devastated his country as a platform to make propaganda against U.S. support of Nicaraguan rebels. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

In Managua, Mr. Ortega replied when asked whether the United States should send aid, "The best humanitarian aid the United States could give us would be to stop its terrorist policies against Nicaragua."

Marlin Fitzwater, the chief White House spokesman, said no request for U.S. aid had been received from the Nicaraguan government and none was expected.

2 Mexican Policemen Arrested in N.Y.

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Two Mexican police officials have been arrested in New York and charged with conspiring to import large shipments of Mexican heroin into the United States, the authorities said.

In conversations with undercover U.S. agents and New York policemen, the two Mexican commanders from the state of Guerrero, which includes Acapulco, bragged that they could ship tons of heroin across the border, the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration said Saturday night.

The two were identified as Pedro Guillen, 39, and Margarita Villagrana, 42.

The Mexicans accepted \$15,000 as a down payment for shipments of at least 50 kilograms (110 pounds) of heroin to New York each month, the officials said.

The two Mexican policemen said that they had years of experience in transporting drugs from their area in Mexico and that they controlled drug shipments in the Guerrero region, said the special agent in

charge of the federal drug agency in New York, Robert M. Stutman.

The flow of drugs from Mexico into the United States has become a major irritant in relations between the two nations. The State Department said in 1986 that Mexico was "the largest single-country source of the heroin and marijuana imported into the United States."

In the past, Mexican drug traffickers and corrupt government officials who have worked with them have usually shipped drugs to areas west of the Mississippi, U.S. officials said.

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Hostage Letter Doubtful

Milan Police Cite Grammar Errors

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

ROME — A senior police official in Milan said Monday that Italian investigators had questions about whether Achille Serra, a hostage in Lebanon, had actually written a letter carried by a Lebanese woman arrested last week.

The letter was among several photographs and documents involving American hostages that were discovered in a false-bottom suitcase carried by the woman on a flight from Beirut to Milan.

The police official, Achille Serra, said a possibility that even if the signature on the letter is confirmed to be Mr. Serra's, the contents may have been written by someone else, an explanation, he said, the letter was "filled with grammatical errors," which he called "an unusual act for a college professor."

In Beirut, a Moslem extremist group holding two American hostages denied any links with the Lebanese woman, who was arrested in Milan after she was found to have counterfeited U.S. money and drugs as well as pictures of American hostages.

The Islamic Jihad organization, which has been holding Terry Anderson, a correspondent for The Associated Press, and Thomas Sutherland, a dean at the American University in Beirut, for almost three years, demanded that the Italian government "clarify its position and show the truth by publishing Anderson's photograph."

Italian investigators have asked the United States for help in determining the authenticity of the letter and of the other documents and photographs found on the woman, Aline Ibrahim Rizkallah.

Mr. Serra would not disclose the complete text of the letter, but he gave a summary in which Mr. Serra allegedly said that he had hoped to return home soon after his abduction and that he could not write now because he was being moved around. According to the official, who said he was paraphrasing what was written, the American also said that he was "happy now because I am writing this letter, greet my family, and I thank anyone who can intervene in my behalf."

The Milan authorities said they were continuing to investigate Aldo Anghese, an arms-dealer suspected of Italian and Swiss citizenship, who they assert, was supposed to receive the materials carried by Aline Rizkallah. He was released after questioning.

Hostage Deal Reported

Moslem security sources in Beirut said Monday that at least four officials from the pro-Iranian Hezbollah group were in Tehran for talks on securing the release of some U.S. hostages in Lebanon, Reuters reported.

Iran asked the officials to "inform them of a deal it is working out with the Americans to release the hostages," a source said.

BRADY: Asians Faulted on Trade

(Continued from Page 1)

said, "the law is silent" on whether such sanctions are possible.

In his first report to Congress under the new omnibus trade law, Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady refused to make explicit recommendations about the dollar's value or the size of the trade deficit that the United States can sustain without economic dislocations.

Mr. Brady said undervalued currencies in Taiwan and South Korea had been a major factor in the rapid expansion of their trade with the United States.

He said a review of their currencies under the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act, passed this summer, showed that "within the meaning of the legislation, Taiwan and Korea are considered to be



Achille Serra, chief of the Milan anti-terrorist police, holding a photograph of Terry Anderson, an American hostage, on Monday. It was among three found in the suitcase of a Lebanese woman.

ARMS: A Sharp Choice for Voters

(Continued from Page 1)

Union 40 times over" and "far more than enough" to deter any attack.

"Nuclear war can neither be won nor survived," he told the air force in a 1986 letter opposing construction of a supplementary military communications network designed to carry orders for nuclear strikes in a prolonged war. In 1984, he barred Massachusetts from taking part in federal planning for the relocation of millions of residents in the event of a nuclear attack.

Under pressure from the Bush campaign in September, Mr. Dukakis gave unqualified support to new nuclear weapons systems initially ordered by President Jimmy Carter, including a highly accurate submarine-launched missile, the DS, a long-range, radar-resistant air-launched cruise missile, and the air-launched Standoff Bomber.

But he has resisted conservative Democrats who want him to endorse without qualification the costly deployment of such additional land-based nuclear missiles as the Midgetman or the MX, as urged in 1983 by President Reagan's Commission on Strategic Forces and accepted by many Democratic legislators.

Mr. Bush, who is less enthusiastic about drastic arms cuts than Mr. Dukakis, has made the need to continuously build new nuclear weapons a major theme of his campaign.

"Only a willingness to keep our arms up to date makes the Soviet Union respect America's deterrent," he said at a convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars in August. "Only the constant modernization of our forces, complete with the testing of new systems, gives the Soviets the incentive to negotiate real arms control agreements."

"We must always deal with the Soviets from a position of strength," Mr. Bush said repeatedly, citing the experience of intermediate-range weapons, in which the United States deployed missiles in

manipulating their exchange rate.

The U.S. merchandise trade deficit in 1988 is running at about \$138 billion annually, down from the record \$170 billion in 1987.

The trade law requires semi-annual reports to Congress from the Treasury secretary on the international economy and exchange rates. The report Monday was the first under the law.

Mr. Brady also said the gradual decline in the dollar — about 20 percent against 13 major currencies since its peak in 1985 — has helped cut the trade deficit.

But he said further movement in the dollar's value likely would not "significantly alter the outlook for sustained trade and current account improvement."

PLO Urges Voters in Israel to Back 'The Peace Choice,' or Face War

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

CAIRO — The Palestine Liberation Organization took the step Monday of trying to influence the Israeli general election, urging Jews and Israeli Arabs to vote for "the peace choice" or face the prospect of war.

The PLO appeal from its headquarters in Tunis seemed part of an Arab strategy to undermine Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir by depicting a victory for his Likud bloc as a harbinger of conflict.

Israeli opinion surveys have shown voters equally divided between Mr. Shamir and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres.

A senior PLO official in Tunis, Khalid Hassan, said the organization had drawn up two appeals, one to Jewish voters and the other to Israel's Arab minority, urging Arab voters to participate in the Nov. 1 election.

"By favoring the forces which represent the real peace choice," the appeal to Jewish voters read, "Israelis can contribute to the success of this opportunity and to moving the whole Middle East towards new horizons."

"The Israeli voter has a historic chance to help define the shape of his destiny," the statement continued. "On Nov. 1, he is not going to an ordinary poll. He is going to a poll on the shape of the future. Either he elects war or he elects peace."

The Arab strategy took shape last weekend at a surprise meeting in Aqaba, Jordan, between King Hussein, President Hosni Mubarak

of Egypt and Yasser Arafat, the PLO chairman. A senior Egyptian official said the talks in the Red Sea port showed Israeli voters that "there is an Arab partner ready for negotiation."

Jordan and Egypt hailed the talks as a breakthrough in forging a bloc of moderate Arab opinion ready for peace.

It remained unclear, however, how far the weekend meeting had overcome underlying hostilities between Jordan and the PLO.

Mr. Arafat said the meeting had "laid the basis for a new relationship between Jordan and the PLO." But radical PLO factions based in Damascus said the talks sought to undermine the 10-month Palestinian uprising in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Egyptian officials said the talks represented a recognition by Jordan and the PLO that they could not approach Middle East peace efforts separately.

On July 31, Jordan severed its 40-year administrative and legal ties with the Israeli-occupied West Bank, effectively challenging the PLO to assume responsibility for its population.

In Tunis, Mr. Hassan said coordination between Jordan and the PLO was "a necessity that can't be ignored."

He disputed suggestions that the PLO's appeals to Israeli voters were designed to bolster Mr. Peres, who has indicated that he favors an international peace conference on the Middle East and the notion of trading territory for peace.

Mr. Shamir opposes both, while moderate Arab nations back the

idea of an international conference and support a planned declaration by the PLO next month of an independent state in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Mr. Hassan said the PLO saw little distinction between the Likud bloc of Mr. Shamir and the Labor Party of Mr. Peres.

"The only difference is that the Likud wants you to drink the poison directly, without anything, not even ice," he said. "And the Labor, they give you the poison mixed with honey."

An apparent endorsement of Mr. Peres, some analysts here suggested, could hurt the Israeli foreign minister as the PLO is widely viewed in Israel as a terror organization seeking the destruction of the Jewish state.

In recent days, particularly at the Aqaba meeting, moderate Arab states have sought to counter that perception by casting the PLO as a movement ready for peace and aligned with moderate Arab nations.

Israel Praises Meeting

An Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman said Monday that the talks appeared to represent "an honest, real attempt on Egypt's initiative to promote the option of a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to future peace negotiations." Reuters reported from Jerusalem.

The spokesman said Saturday's summit meeting in Aqaba "illustrates that Jordan is again assuming a leading role in any effort to promote the peace process."

"That of course is a positive development," he said.

GULF: A Humbled Iran Seeks Peace With Its People

(Continued from page 1)

against obstacles, excitement and martyrdom.

Ayatollah Khomeini himself has defended these new voices in the revolution, criticizing those clergy whose views would require "civilization to be destroyed" and the population sent "back to cottages and mud houses."

While Western nations are acutely attuned to every new Iranian overture in foreign policy and trade, the arena for measuring Iran's future course is the domestic scene, according to political analysts who follow developments in Tehran on a daily basis.

There, the future of the Islamic state is being shaped, at least in part, by an ascendant group of pragmatic and moderate Islamic clerics. They are positioning themselves collectively to take the mantle of leadership from Ayatollah Khomeini, who, at 86, is reported by Western intelligence agencies to be suffering from cancer.

These clerics now sit at the Council of Expediency and Discretion. Members of the council include Mr. Rafsanjani, the speaker of the parliament; President Khomeini; the chief justice, Ayatollah Abdol Karim Ardebil; Ayatollah Khomeini's son, Ali Akbar, and theologians and government officials whose overall representation is weighted toward political moderation.

Since its formation last February, the council has begun to assume the role of social arbiter and national policy adviser.

"In a way, it is becoming like a collective Khomeini," an Iranian analyst said. "In the beginning, it was just a tie breaker," he said, referring to Ayatollah Khomeini's mandate that the council should break the deadlocks that often occur between the parliament, which passes legislation, and the Council of Guardians, which ensures that Islamic principles are adhered to in day-to-day government.

Now, the Council on Expediency "is more like a troubleshooter," the Iranian analyst said. He said that the council has begun to initiate policy decisions, especially those related to postwar reconstruction.

One of its first reconstruction decisions recently was to allow the merchants, who are still powerful in Iran, to begin importing scarce consumer items by using their own hard-currency resources. This step,

publicly rebuked by Ayatollah Khomeini, told to stop complaining and return to work.

Last month, Mohsen Rafiq-Dust, minister of the Revolutionary Guards, the powerful alternative military that was created to protect the revolution, was dismissed by parliament after receiving a blistering criticism for waste.

In a more telling rebuke of the radicals, the parliament deputies gave a minimal vote of confidence to the interior minister, Ali Akbar Mohtashami, who previously had been touted as a rising radical challenger to Mr. Rafsanjani.

Still, the internal power struggle is intense and never far from the surface.

In a sudden flare-up last month, Prime Minister Mohtashami, whose control over government policy has been steadily eroded by moderates, resigned in what appeared to be a protest over his diminishing role in the leadership. He was quickly and

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ARTS / LEISURE

Fresh Sea Air From Lagerfeld At Chanel Show

By Suzy Menkes

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Chanel was at the ocean, Bergdorf's team was "in heaven," and all was right with the fashion world.

Karl Lagerfeld showed Monday the collection everyone had been waiting for — one that defined the new A-line silhouette, using fluid

PARIS FASHION

and transparent fabrics. And he made it all look so wearable.

"Just terrific," said Dawn Mello of Bergdorf Goodman. "It's so rare to see a collection that could dress the world — any age from 18 to 80. He had the right proportions, transparency and great pants and skirts."

The breeze that Karl Lagerfeld has sent through Chanel's stuffy salon blew right back to Coco's starting point in Deauville. Wide pants under short matelot jackets, long pleated skirts and navy and white legs with a tang of the sea, all made for a fun summer collection.

"Don't say Deauville, that is so common now," said an ebullient Lagerfeld after the show. "Let's call it Biarritz."

This was a classy collection that kept its freshness right through the evening clothes by using stiff cotton and surf-white piqué mixed with airy chiffon.

The line was long, low-waisted, hinting at the 1920s, but looking up to the moment — this was the first Paris show to give a convincing alternative to the wide pants, which came out at Chanel both with sailor



Lagerfeld's pleated culotte skirt, left, and white chiffon dress with ruffle-pleated gloves, for Chanel.



John-Louis Hunt (2)

tops and with loose jackets, or even vests that bottomed low at the waist below a scoop neckline.

The long skirts were almost all pleated and looked sporty worn with flat shoes and peppy sailor hats. Inés de la Fressange, Lagerfeld's model and muse who gets all the best lines, wore a standout suit of navy with double-breasted jacket and white piqué low-slung vest.

She threw her cartwheel hat to Boy George, who was wearing a heavy fur-colored coat and heavier painted eyebrows.

Inés also had the best of the short suits in egg-yolk yellow, with a padded jacket curving into the body and three gold buttons at the back.

There was a lot new in the collection: the first Chanel swim suits, in navy and white spots with the signature buttons; some elegant short draped dresses and a pair of A-line dresses, flaring out to the knee — a line that we might have seen more of. Anyone-for-tennis culottes — short dresses in creamy pleated georgette — were fun.

The point of the collection was that everything moved well — including the models, who were full of funny smiles. Wide pants can look heavy. Lagerfeld's fluted out, the widest with pleats from the waist. An alternative was the slim jodhpur with buttons at the ankle that looked well with the elongated knits.

At night, transparency was handled with great charm. White chiffon blouses, with ruffles spraying the short sleeves, had discreet double layers or underflips. Decorations included Chanel's camellia made into chiffon pompons.

Prints are not Karl Lagerfeld's strength, and one awkward note in the collection was a Chanel-psychedelic pattern trimming suit lapels, and an equally hideous mosaic print globbed with sequins at night.

In fashion, male couturiers think of their mothers — and women designers of themselves. Sonia Rykiel also thought of children. Her show was upstaged by an adorable parade of kids, including her own

granddaughters, Tatiana and Lola, wearing Rykiel sweats. The rest of the show was based, as always, on knit and jersey, with the newest line a flaring A-line tunic over wide pants, the top banded in color and decorated with dangling coins.

Jacqueline de Ribes achieved a miracle in creating an elegant and witty outfit on the French Revolution theme — a red and navy pinafore, topped by a tricorn hat trimmed with rosettes.

We have seen all too much of the bicentennial on the Paris runways at Balenciaga, who went ape on red, white and blue, and at Martine Sitbon, who got lost in history. The Revolution is a theme on which Paris fashion should bring down the guillotine.

Spanish Flair at Paris Art Fair

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The considerable vitality of Spanish art is currently making the 12 galleries of the Spanish contingent the focus of the 15th Foire Internationale d'Art Contemporain (FIAC), the international fair of contemporary art being held at the Grand Palais.

The Spaniards, together with galleries of other countries, are presenting such youthful national stars as Jaume Plensa and Miguel Barceló along with more mature talents like Luis Marsans.

This year 133 galleries from 16 countries are taking part (67 French, 66 others). More than 80 of these are having one-man shows, although in some galleries this actually means a three- or even a four-person show.

As usual, the fair is quite eclectic, presenting established values and younger artists, abstract and figurative works in video and in oil by artists from the four corners of the industrial world.

The fair ends Sunday.

— MICHAEL GIBSON

Scorsese Gambles on Dostoyevsky

By Caryn James

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — As the crew of Martin Scorsese's new film heads off to lunch, Nestor Almendros stays behind on the set and says, "He reminds me of Truffaut a lot."

Almendros, the renowned cinematographer who worked on many of François Truffaut's films, had not even been asked any questions yet, but he knows an intriguing line when he drops one. So how is Martin Scorsese like Truffaut? "Their size, to begin with," he says, proving that you do not have to be tall to be a top-ranked director and that it probably helps if you encourage a sense of humor.

The film Scorsese and Almendros are shooting is, like the director, witty, serious and short. Still untitled, it is a 40-minute segment of "New York Stories," which will also include Manhattan tales directed by Woody Allen and Francis Ford Coppola, who have already filmed their sections.

Though Almendros finds that Scorsese, like Truffaut, is "a jolly person on the set," jolly seems too energetic a word to describe the Zen-like reserve that seemed to enclose the set on one recent day of shooting.

Scorsese has not slowed down since "The Last Temptation of Christ" was "thrown into the streets," as he put it, released ahead of schedule into the hands of waiting protesters. No wonder the current set feels like the calm after the storm; this time he is only tinkering with Dostoyevsky.

"This is another one of those things that I've wanted to do for a long time, since I read 'The Gambler' in 1968," Scorsese said. His modern romance is composed of shards from "The Gambler," from Dostoyevsky's life and from the diary of the author's onetime mistress and protégé, a young writer named Apollinaria Suslova. In 1863, Dostoyevsky joined his mistress on a holiday in Paris only to be told that she loved another man. Dostoyevsky agreed to travel with Sus-



"This is another one of those things that I've wanted to do," says Scorsese, left, with Nick Nolte.

lova as a platonic friend — a plan guaranteed to produce misery.

In the most famous of Suslova's diary entries, Dostoyevsky comes to her room at night. She asks him to sit close to her; he asks to kiss her feet; she sends him away. When he was not torturing himself with such proximity to Suslova, Dostoyevsky gambled compulsively. But three years later, the break with Suslova was complete and he dictated "The Gambler" to his future wife in 26 days to meet a publisher's deadline. He poured into it all the leftover energy from the affair.

Scorsese took that story about the tangle of love, pain and art to Richard Price, the novelist and screenwriter with whom he collaborated on "The Color of Money." Price kept the love triangle but turned the Dostoyevsky figure into a middle-aged painter named Lionel who lives with his former lover, a young painter named Paulette.

Changing the characters from writers to painters lets the film present their work visually and use the New York art world as the setting. In this Manhattan update, the womanizing student whom Suslova loved is a performance artist. A Dear John letter that Suslova sent to Dostoyevsky is now a Dear John message that Paulette leaves on Lionel's answering machine.

A glance at the set reveals how far the film has come from its 19th-century Russian roots. An East Village warehouse has become an artist's loft. Nick Nolte, as Lionel,

looks as disheveled as the room.

In the next room, a wall mirror framed by plastic eyeballs defines the kitschy décor of the studio where Paulette, played by Rosanna Arquette, competes with her mentor and onetime lover. Lionel, Price says, "can't work unless he's miserably in love." By the end of the film he is so miserable that he has his own gallery show. As Scorsese describes it, the story of this relationship "begins at the end and goes to the very end," and asks about Lionel: "How much of his work is a refuge from pain? How much is a pain condition of his work?"

Sitting in a director's chair in front of that eyeball mirror, Scorsese chats while waiting for the lighting to be set up. "I grew up right around the corner, on Elizabeth Street," Scorsese says. "When he was 9, my father delivered vests from a company right across the street."

As it happens, his father, Charlie Scorsese, is in the next room. He will appear as an extra in a big party scene the next day. Barbara De Fina, Scorsese's producer, is also his wife.

Coppola wrote his segment, "Life Without Zoe," with his daughter, Sophia. The story of a savvy little girl, its stars include Coppola's sister, Talia Shire, and a nonrelative, Giancarlo Giannini.

Allen wrote and appears in his segment — a comedy with a secret title — along with his real-life partner, Mia Farrow, and Julie Kavner, who appeared in "Hannah and Her Sisters." The small-scale, Manhattan-based filmmaking that is Woody Allen's trademark seems to have become the norm for "New York Stories."

When the lighting is set, shooting begins. Scorsese and Almendros watch a monitor. It is obvious that, however huge his themes, much of this film will depend on the loaded gestures and glances that reveal relationships. Nolte shakily pours cups of coffee, gives one to the young man Paulette picked up the night before — a man with a ponytail, leather pants and a perfect body — and grows out the ultimate insult: "Are you a graffiti artist?" He then blasts some music, shuffles off to his canvas and begins painting in a supreme act of one-upmanship.

Through several takes, the changes are minute. Should the music be cued a second or so sooner? Now and then Scorsese talks to Jesse Borrego, the younger actor, who will eventually glare at Lionel with slow-burning hostility. After lunch, Nolte practices brushstrokes in front of an oversize painting, which, like all Lionel's work, was done by Chuck Connelly, a New York artist. This one is totally abstract, which allows Nolte to swipe at the canvas without worrying much about where the paint lands. In just a few shots, Scorsese finds the look he wants; Nolte turns from his canvas and smiles, as if to say, "Take that!"

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سكاي كوميونيكيشن

DUTY FREE

Creating a Niche in the New Border-Free Market

A year ago the industry was gloomily contemplating the impending abolition of duty free within the European Community. Today, by way of contrast, it seems to have come to terms with the inevitable and is taking positive steps toward exploiting the potential of a unified Europe.

"Only 50 months to go and counting," exclaimed a recent headline in one of the duty free journals, capturing the industry's current attitude toward what will, after all, become one of the world's greatest markets.

One liquor company that symbolizes the positive approach to 1992 is United Distillers Group, a division of Guinness. Their duty

\$400 million of their profits to duty free, while the trade earns the tobacco industry some \$165 million. As over 50 percent of their sales within the EC is attributable to non-European-destination passengers, these staples of the duty free business are relatively well-cushioned against the effects of European integration.

The effects of the integrated market on travel facilities may be less simple to offset. Stena Line, one of Sweden's leading Baltic ferry operators, depends on duty and tax free sales for one third of its revenue. Britain's Bristol regional airport derives \$1.75 million of its profit from sales to EC traffic, and the huge British Airports Authority estimates they account for 50 percent of its \$150 million duty free revenues. Jim Hannah, a director of the Sealink cross-Channel ferry line, which has the highest duty free sales of any ferry operator in the world, has pointed out: "A quarter of our annual \$500 million turnover is derived from duty free sales."

Research by the United Kingdom's Duty Free Confederation has unearthed further powerful arguments in support of the industry. Ferries, for instance, earn \$270 million from duty free sales and these profits, in turn, translate into cost savings of up to 24 percent for the traveler. Similarly, on charter flights, duty free sales worth \$100 million help reduce fares by 20 percent.

The confederation claims that dismantling the industry would cost over 2,000 jobs in the short term.

Travelers leaving the EC account for most EC sales

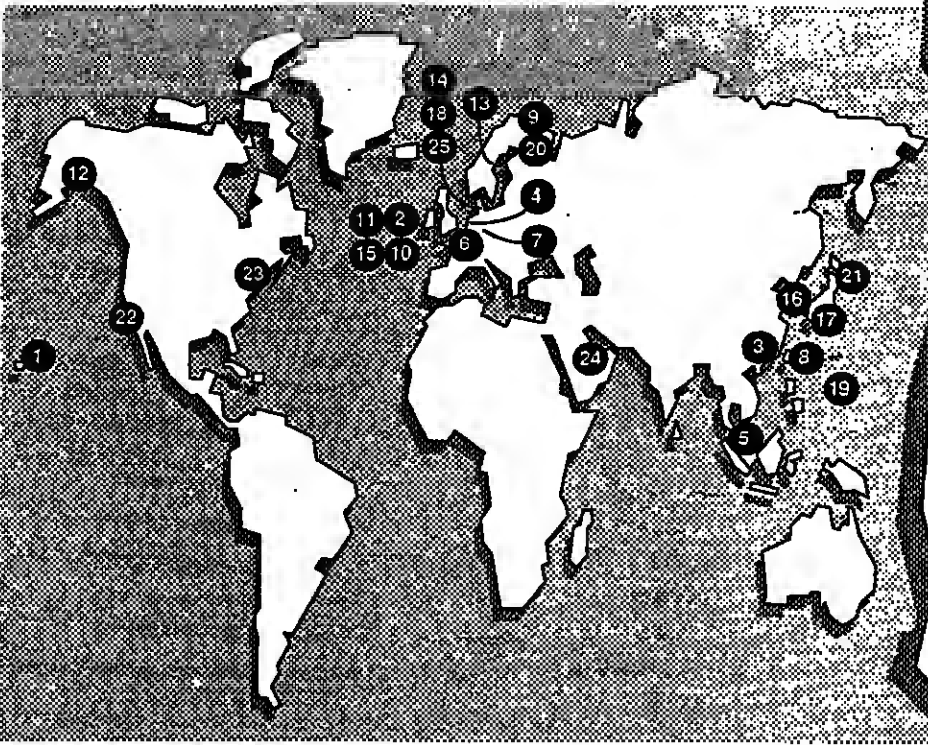
free marketing director, Philip Robinson, acknowledges that duty free is a substantial part of their business and that some of it will be lost. To compensate for this they are actively building up their Asia/Pacific business. In addition, they believe that, with a little encouragement, EC residents will continue to shop in airports. "We will be introducing a host of new packaging and product presentations designed to appeal to business travelers and tourists," commented Mr. Robinson, adding: "We will maintain and develop our EC duty free business by continually seeking what the traveler requires and providing it."

Another equally enthusiastic advocate of change is the giant British American Tobacco. Its European Affairs Counselor, Bill Hill, says: "The company sees nothing but benefits to be derived from the EC and we are intent on developing our sales to travelers in parallel with the indigenous sales within the community."

Liquor companies attribute \$246-

Continued on Page IV

Top 25 Duty-Free Outlets



Source: Generation Publications

world ranking	location	total sales (\$ million)	sales per passenger (\$)
1	Honolulu airport	375	168.26
2	London Heathrow airport	202	14.06
3	Hong Kong airport	180	30.58
4	Amsterdam airport	152	23.00
5	Singapore airport	140	13.94
6	Paris Charles de Gaulle airport	132	21.76
7	Frankfurt airport	131	16.59
8	Taipei airport	115	57.50
9	Finland Viking Line	105	29.64
10	London Gatwick airport	104	11.44
11	UK Sealink all routes	101	8.22
12	Anchorage airport	101	112.44
13	Sweden Stena Line all routes	98	24.21
14	Denmark DSB Ferries all routes	86	7.55
15	UK P&O ferries	83	9.63
16	Seoul airport	81	29.38
17	Osaka airport	80	30.77
18	Copenhagen airport	75	20.86
19	Gum Island airport	75	182.93
20	Finland Silja Line	72	34.61
21	Tokyo airport	72	16.83
22	Los Angeles Intl. airport	65	20.16
23	New York JFK airport	55	7.33
24	Dubai airport UAE	53	13.18
25	Denmark Sterling Airways	53	30.88

Delegates Meet for Major Conference at Cannes

Over 4,000 delegates and 467 companies will be attending the conferences and exhibition stands at the giant Palais des Festivals et des Congrès in Cannes this week.

A professional exhibition management team in Paris has helped deal with the thousands of day to day tasks this will involve, but it was the representatives of the trade who did most of the planning and administration. At the welcoming cocktail party in the Palm Beach Casino, they earned a round of appreciative applause before joining the delegates outside for a spectacular fireworks display above the bay.

The opening conference, organized by Duty Free News Interna-

Organized "by the trade for the trade" is the motto of the Tax Free World Exhibition, and this year's event, larger than ever, marks the culmination of a year's work by a team of dedicated executives drawn from the industry's leading international companies.

tional, focused on key trends in the duty free and tax free business. Hot topics included customer service, the spectacular increase in premium good sales and equally phenomenal growth of the gift sector.

Because the organizers try to reflect the changing nature of the world's duty free trade, there has been an increase among exhibitors

of quality goods this year. Companies such as Wedgwood/Waterford, Mont Blanc, Comtesse are showing their porcelain and china, glass, writing instruments and fine leather goods. Previous exhibitors, such as Irish Distillers, have returned. New products such as a fragrance from Benetton and a range of fashion goods from Next will be prominent.

These companies reason that, if they are to display their fine product in the world's duty free shops, then they must first show them to the trade. Where better to do that than at the world's top show?

On Thursday evening the gala dinner will bring all the delegates together to compare notes and to be entertained by a major international star. It is also the occasion on which the industry rewards its high flyers with its own "oscar." Now in their fifth year, the "Frontier Marketing Awards" are presented by the leading industry journal in recognition of excellence at all levels in the world market.

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The scenic Laphroaig malt whiskey distillery on Islay, a remote island in Scotland.

Two Leading Distillers Merge

• In early 1988 two well-known names in the spirits business joined together. The result was a new company that is making its presence felt in duty free. Under the banner of James Burrough Distillers, parent company, brewers Whitebread merged Long John International with James Burrough.

Three key brands are receiving the main thrust of this new company's dynamism. They are Beefeater Gin, Laphroaig Islay Malt Whiskey and Gordon Graham's Black Bottle

Scotch Whiskey. Already significant steps have been taken to make these brand leaders in duty free markets, especially in Europe.

Laphroaig is generally acknowledged to be the Islay malt whiskey. Look out for the new engraved decanter in fine crystal with its companion bottle of Laphroaig 15 year old.

Black Bottle is introducing a new 15 year old whiskey and a new presentation of the 12 year old earthen-

ware crock package, a fine gift and collector's item.

Beefeater Gin continues to justify its attractiveness to the American consumer and is selling strongly in the United Kingdom and Europe as well as other international markets.

Glenlivet Malt 10 year old whiskey has also been packaged more attractively and is well worth looking out for in duty free shops.

Above all, James Burrough Distillers is making sure that the duty free shopper gets value for money.

Gin Fare

• What do England, Scotland and Wales have in common? The answer is that they are all contributors to one of the world's most fragrant, full-flavored spirits — Bombay Gin. This stalwart of the British empire is distilled in Cheshire in England's Northwest, using water from Wales and grain from Scotland. Add to this the essentials of juniper and some eight different botanicals and the result is a gin to delight the nose and the palate. Unusually, the distillers of Bombay place the botanicals in a copper basket through which the vapor is passed during distillation, rather than putting them into the general mix. The result is a distinctively different gin which is a popular seller in duty free shops everywhere.

Now a superlative sister product has been added. Bombay Sapphire, a London dry gin of 94 proof, has more botanicals than regular Bombay gin to give even more fragrance and smoothness. The distinctive ice blue bottle is already a hit in the US and growing fast in Canada, Australia and parts of Europe. It may soon be introduced into duty free shops but on a selective basis. If you are a gin drinker Bombay Sapphire is well worth the search.

Designer Eyewear



• A new exhibitor at this year's Tax Free World Exhibition, Optyl of Germany, is the world's largest producer of designer sunglasses and specialist frames.

Duty free sales are only a small part of their export activity, which already covers the United States, Japan, the Far East, France and Italy. But this progressive company is convinced that duty free plays a vital part in establishing brand awareness.

The brand name is synonymous with the light, scratch-resistant material the company originally used to develop its creative frames. Today they are also manufactured in metal and titanium. And trend-setting labels like Dior, Dunhill, Playboy, Paloma Picasso, Carrera Porsche and high-tech Boeing Carrera have helped make Optyl a name to remember.

A Connoisseur's Cognac

• Among the world's leading cognac houses, Camus stands unique in having built the foundation of its business in the duty free market. Here its premium cognacs, notably Camus Napoleon, have made the company market leader in turnover. Now Camus is rapidly entering local markets around the world.

Europe leads this expansion from the duty free bridgehead with Italy and Austria well established, followed rapidly in 1987 by Norway, Denmark and Germany. Around January 1989 Spain and Holland will follow.

The traveling cognac connoisseur no longer has to hunt quite so hard for this king of cognacs in America or Russia. In the United States, developments are already underway in

the Canadian and Mexican border shops, in the shops on the cruise liners and in the local markets of America and Mexico. Camus cognacs, at the top end of their range, are also selling well in Moscow's new duty free shops. Much of this success stems from the long and productive trading relationship that Camus has historically enjoyed with the USSR.

Along with dynamic expansion, the packaging of the whole range has been improved. Led by the tall, elegantly fluted, clear glass bottle of Camus XO, the top-of-the-range Camus Extra followed. Now Napoleon cognac has received the same treatment. Its green/black opaque bottle has been so distinctive that the green tint was retained in the

new, more popular clear glass. The tall, elegant bottle will be shown for the first time at the Tax Free World Exhibition in Cannes this week. It will be in the duty free shops in early 1989 in both 70 cl. and 100 cl. sizes. The same attractive bottle shape, modeled on an old bottle found in the Camus' cellars, will also be used for Grand VSOP and Celebration brands during 1989.

For the gift presentation market, Camus has just introduced three new crystal decanter bottles made in Baccarat glass. The Camus Tradition Baccarat decanter is fluted in hand-carved crystal. Custom designed for Camus, it holds 70 cl. of Extra Vieille Reserve, a blend created 120 years ago by founder Jean Baptiste Camus. The decanter is



based on an 18th century French design and is a collectors' piece. The Camus Jubilee decanter holds 70 cl.

of a blend of cognac created in 1913 to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the founding of the House of Camus. It was launched in 1988 to mark its 125th anniversary. Also in hand-cut Baccarat crystal is the Camus Marquise with 70 cl. of cognac created more than a century ago.

Ever-popular gift presentations from Camus are the porcelain books and mini-barrels in Limoges porcelain. Two new books have been introduced, one in black holding 70 cl. and the other, an ultra-miniature holding just 5 cl. There are also five new mini-barrels in shades of white, gold, green and blue.

Finally, there is Chabot armagnac from Camus. Noteworthy is the top of the line presentation in black and gold Limoges porcelain as an octagonal-sided decanter and its sister in clear, fluted glass.

Join the Club

• With over 38,000 active members, the Duty Free Club has added new brands to its portfolio and new items to its extensive range of gifts. Royal Stewart, a distinctively packaged 12-year-old whiskey, brings the total of participating brands to 27.

International Herald Tribune readers are offered a head start of 40 points if they join now. Simply purchase any one of the Club brands from any duty free shop and send your receipt and business card to:

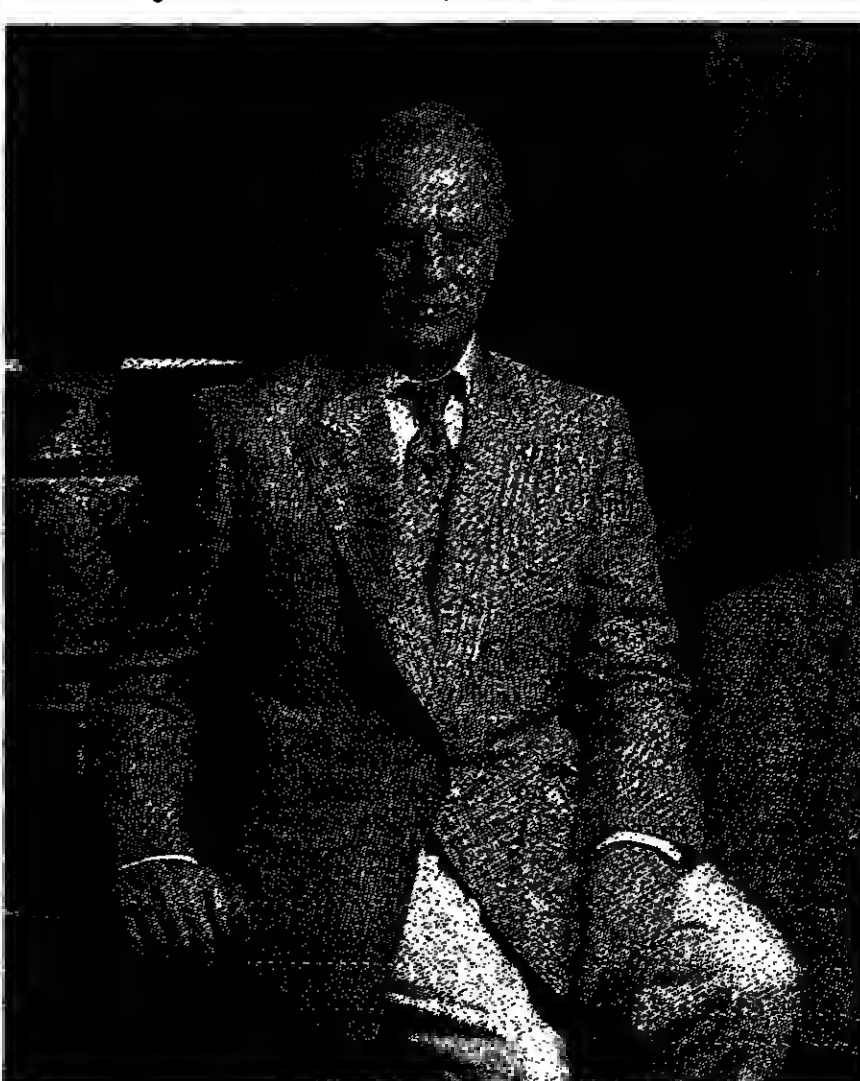
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We are exhibiting at the Tax Free World Exhibition in Cannes in the "Green Village" stand K22. Enquiries: Goldpfeil Ludwig Krumm AG, P.O. Box 107661, Kaiserstrasse 19-49, D-6830 Offenbach, W. Germany. Telephone: (49) 89 50-4, Telex: 4152 088, Fax: (49) 89 50-277.

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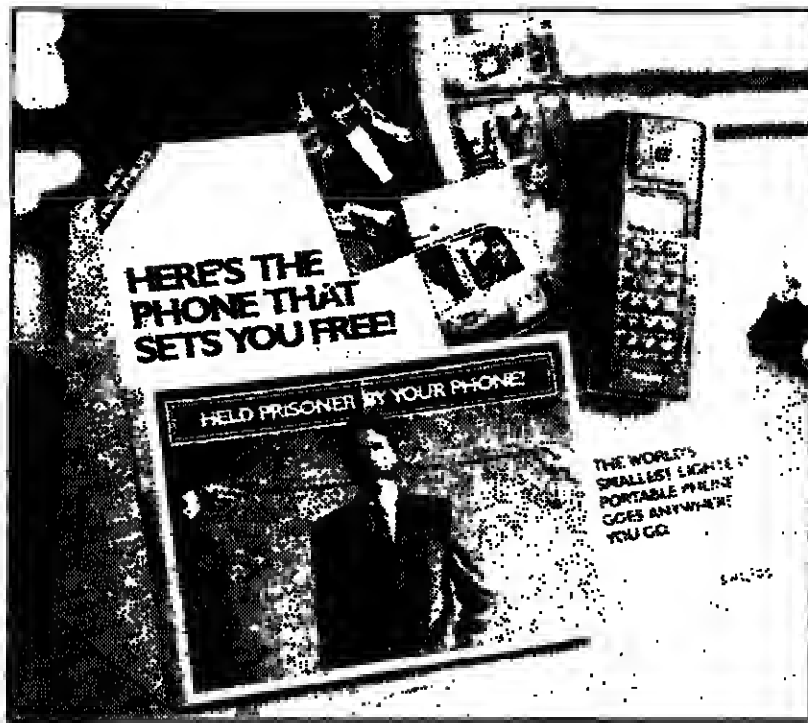
Timesaving New Cellular Telephone

Business men and women make some 600 million trips a year at a cost of some \$300 billion. Each day more than \$790 million is spent worldwide on business travel. This is an average of \$500 per trip even before the cost of executive working and travel time is added.

No wonder the modern business obsession is effective time management. "The need for companies to get the maximum value out of the traveling executive's time represents a bonanza for office equipment manufacturers and dealers; 7 percent of the rise on our Pocket Memo sales is directly attributable to travel," says Roger Holmes, United Kingdom marketing manager with Philips Dictation Systems.

One of the most obvious solutions to flexibility of communication is the cellular phone. Philips Radio Communications Systems (RCS) introduced the world's smallest and lightest such phone this year. It is fully self-contained with transmitter and battery in a single unit yet weighs only 480 grams, nearly one third lighter than its nearest competitor.

It can be used both as a cordless portable phone or as a car phone and adaptations to other systems are to follow. Battery life allows up to 45 minutes of continuous conversation and it is possible to replace the battery in mid-call without in-



terruption. Among its many features are automatic redial, display of length of call and cost, transmission of data as well as voice and a 99 number memory.

Paperwork occupies an estimated

22 billion European man hours a year. That's an average of 24 percent of an office executive's time despite today's wide availability of electronic communication in its multiplicity of forms.

Philips Pocket Memos provide the ideal way to draft letters and texts on the move. They act as a portable electronic notebook, with single-handed operation by a four position record/playback and tape transporter switch. An electronic index system sets a signal at the start and end of each message and the unique Philips Visual Index System, inscribed on the Mini-Cassette parallel to the time scale, indicates the duration of each message, the end of each document and special instructions. An added bonus is a "conference" switch that permits the recording of voices within a fifteen-foot (five meter) radius using the existing microphone.

Philips Mini-Cassettes, available in both 60 and 30 minute lengths, give high quality reproduction and are best suited to the Philips line of transcription systems. These range from a desk-top unit with foot pedal operation to the Multifunctional Systems which combine both dictation and transcription in one unit and can also be used to record telephone conversations.

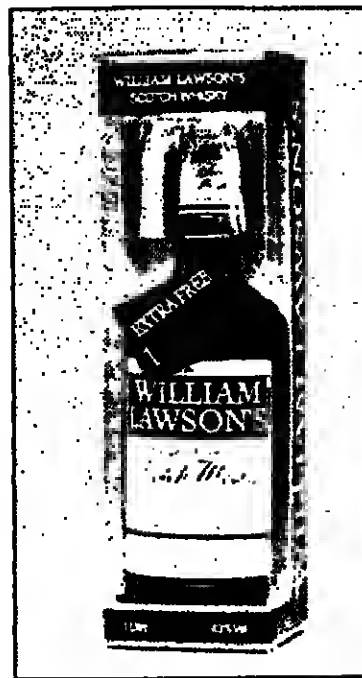
For the traveling executive the Remote Controlled Dictation System is a boon when crossing time zones. It provides a remote controlled full feature dictation service at all times of day or night, operated by the telephone. Special dialing codes instruct all the vital functions and the machine holds 24 cassettes, which allows for six to twelve hours of dictation complete with an electronic or visual index system.

Today's Taste in Whiskey

Steeped in the history and mysteries of Scotland's national drink is William Lawson's, named after the man who began his career in Dundee as a whiskey merchant in 1849 but expanded into blending in 1860. Today more than 8 million bottles of William Lawson's whiskies are sold worldwide every year. Main markets where it can be found are France, Spain, Italy, Holland and Britain but Latin America is developing a taste for this fine product.

These markets have been developed with the traditional blend but knowledgeable consumers are increasingly choosing William Lawson's 12 year old. The growing popularity of single malts has also increased sales of Glen Deveron, particularly among duty free shoppers. A twenty-five year association with the giant Martini & Rossi group ensures that William Lawson's whiskies are marketed and distributed widely and efficiently and that their promotion is among the most effective in the industry.

These fine, smooth whiskies come from William Lawson's own distillery in Banff on the east coast of Scotland. The Mac-



Duff distillery in the Spey Valley in the Scottish highlands uses the water of the nearby Deveron river to produce the basic malt whiskey used in the finest of blends and also in the pure malt Glen Deveron.

Buying a Car Tax Free

Three groups of people can buy cars duty free: diplomats, military personnel and international travelers.



Volvo's new factory delivery center in Torsland, Sweden.

All are temporarily away from their home country and are staying away long enough to be exempt from paying tax and duty. More multinational companies are posting personnel abroad and more people are traveling globally, so this

area of duty and tax free trade is growing.

Each country has different qualifications and while a particular dealer may offer advice, it is best to check with your embassy as to whether you qualify for duty free

buying and under what terms. For instance, American tourists on vacation can pick up their car on their arrival and use it to tour around.

However, a two-month delay and a 25-percent deposit can be expected for a particular model or a custom-made product. Hence, the need to order in advance for pickup on arrival in Europe. An export plate

Test drive the car on tour and then ship it back home

issued in one country allows for unhindered travel through almost all of the Continent. Insurance covering the vacation period, usually in the form of an international green card, offers total coverage.

This degree of buying freedom is open to very few other nationalities. African and Middle Eastern countries, for example, have very complicated and diverse regulations on shipping.

Diplomats are among the major beneficiaries of tax and duty free shopping. Some of the catalogs issued by specialist suppliers to the diplomatic corps are as thick as those of the largest mail-order companies. Cars are no exception, nor are yachts or power boats. The trade

is well organized for the smoothest of transactions.

Military personnel will also find a surprisingly large number of car showrooms near all major armed forces bases abroad. Each represents one of the world's leading brands and all offer an extensive selection and service.

While the business is worldwide it is most developed in Europe. How will the advent of 1992 affect this booming tax free trade? In the view of Bengt-Ivor Pagrotsky, marketing support manager for Volvo Tourist and Diplomatic Sales AB, "the military and diplomatic communities will not be affected by these changes. Neither will two other large buying nationalities, the Americans and Japanese, nor other non-EC residents."

Volvo is aggressively developing its tax free sales and services, probably more than any other car manufacturer. At Volvo's Torsland headquarters in Sweden, one building is wholly devoted to the delivery of new cars in a showroom environment. Moreover, the customer can drive his car straight onto a test track to ensure that it functions satisfactorily. Within this complex is a section devoted to tax free sales with a garage capacity for 40 cars at any time. As some 3,000 people a year from all over the world collect their cars personally from Göteborg, this new facility is a welcome addition.

No matter what make of car takes your fancy, if you qualify for duty and tax free exemption talk to one of the leading dealers for that

make. A tax free service may be available. Usually you will find expert staff trained in the subtleties of each country's requirements and shipping procedures.

A further major factor, besides local and national taxes, is the currency exchange rate: savings are very much dependent on the relative strength of the currency in which you are paying.

Favorable financing arrangements are usually possible. Cars are usually shipped to an agent, with whom the buyer makes collection or delivery arrangements.

Not only will you have that feeling of anticipation as you get behind the wheel of your new car but you will know you have bought it for less, tax free.

A Newcomer at Cannes

Comtesse quality has led to booming duty free sales in the Asia/Pacific region. Australia's fast-growing tourist trade has boosted sales there. Now the company is developing its European duty free trade and has, for the first time, taken a stand at the Tax Free World Exhibition.

Exclusive design and an expert eye for the finest skins and fabrics have made Comtesse a byword for fine leather goods. Their calf skin, for instance, is chosen from Southern Germany where perfect conditions and lush meadows guarantee

top quality raw material. Other distinctive product lines with individual, natural patterning are made from ostrich and crocodile skin.

But pride of place in this German manufacturer's range of quality goods and fashion accessories is reserved for their horsehair collection. This distinctive material is semi-woven to give it a uniform texture and extraordinarily brilliant sheen. A range of handbags and associated products is offered in nine classical colors. Sporty but functional, their styling is a delight and unique in the world of luxury goods.



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City _____
Country _____
Phone _____
E-mail or final use _____

VOLVO
Tourist & Diplomat Sales

	Vol.	Hits	Low	High	Cap.
Amtech	4623	29%	3%	20%	1/4
Tempco	3336	15%	3%	14%	1/4
Buffett	2839	15%	3%	7%	1/4
EchoSys	2531	15%	3%	15%	1/4
Audco	2022	13%	1	11%	1/4
Delta	1791	13%	2	11%	1/4
MSI D's	1483	22%	2	23%	1/4
Fuqua	1434	8%	1	9%	1/4
Hentzer	1393	8%	1	5%	1/4
Bowen	1243	17%	12%	13%	1/4
Towson	1443	13%	11%	11%	1/4
LY Inc	1382	11%	11%	11%	1/4
NV Time	1158	28	22%	27%	1/4
WdWalt	1154	12%	13%	12%	1/4
EAL pt	154	17%	17	17	1/4

AMEX Stock Index			
High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
304.20	304.59	304.93	- 1.12

22%	15	Gop	20	14	28	51%	37%	50%		
13%	18	Gem III C			3	11%	13%	13%	13%	+
13%	11%	Gem III I	136	10.7		48	13%	13%	13%	+
23%	16%	GnCrps	20	2.7	10	50%	22%	20%	22%	+
47%	16%	GnCrch			23	37%	16%	16%	16%	+
16%	11%	GAIn	1,891	1.7		144	16%	15%	14%	+
89%	15	GClaw	40	1.8	15	1777	31%	20%	21%	+

1. The first step is to identify the key components of the system. This includes understanding the hardware, software, and data involved. For example, in a web application, this might involve identifying the server, database, and client-side code.

[illegible][illegible]

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011 1012 1013 1014 1015 1016 1017 1018 1019 1020 1021 1022 1023 1024 1025 1026 1027 1028 1029 1030 1031 1032 1033 1034 1035 1036 1037 1038 1039 104

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Livestock

[illegible][illegible]

TREASURIES			COMMODITIES			CURRENCIES		
Oct. 34			Oct. 34			Oct. 34		
Discov'd	Prev.		Today	Prev.		Strike	Call/Sell	
Oil	Yield					Mar.	Mar.	Jan.
6.50	6.50	Other	1.85	1.75		12.00	12.00	12.00
7.20	7.40	2.74	1.82	1.72		12.00	12.00	12.00
7.42	7.40	6.85	1.82	1.72		12.00	12.00	12.00
7.61	7.29	6.13	213.00	213.00		12.00	12.00	12.00
8.10	8.00	6.13	1.82	1.72		12.00	12.00	12.00
10/10 31/32	6.94	6.87	1.82	1.72		12.00	12.00	12.00
Brothers			1.82	1.72		12.00	12.00	12.00

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Feb	711.00	115.50	116.00	115.00	N.A.	—
Mar	712.00	117.50	114.00	112.00	N.A.	—
Apr	710.00	711.00	113.25	110.00	N.A.	—
May	712.25	112.50	113.00	712.25	N.A.	—
Jun	712.50	112.75	713.00	112.25	N.A.	—
Jul	712.25	112.50	113.50	112.00	N.A.	N.A.

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MARKETPLACE

Exxon Net Up 15% in 3d Quarter

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — Exxon Corp., the world's largest oil company, said Monday its net profit rose 15.1 percent to \$1.22 billion in the third quarter, from \$1.06 billion a year earlier, despite a slight decline in revenue because of lower crude oil prices.

Revenue declined 0.2 percent to \$21.93 billion from \$21.93 billion the year before, Exxon said. The oil giant said that improved petroleum product margins and continued strength in chemicals were the principal factors in the gain.

Earnings per share rose 24 percent, to 93 cents from 75 cents, reflecting the company's continued purchases of its own stock.

During the latest quarter, Exxon said, it bought 25.13 million shares at a cost of nearly \$1.15 billion. Purchases in the first nine months of 1988 totaled 74.26 million shares at a cost of nearly \$3.27 billion.

For the nine months, Exxon's profit rose 18 percent to \$3.88 billion, or \$2.89 a share, from \$3.29 billion, or \$2.31 a share. Revenue rose 6.5 percent to \$65.5 billion from \$61.5 billion.

The improved margins on re-

financed products were made possible by relatively firm prices for the products, combined with lower costs for the crude oil that goes into them, Exxon said. Margins on refining and marketing had been "severely depressed" a year earlier, the company said.

Capital and exploration spending increased 2 percent to \$2.02 billion, bringing expenditures through the nine months to \$5.09 billion, up 21 percent from the 1987 period.

"A combination of relatively firm product prices and lower crude oil acquisition costs helped lift refining and marketing margins above the severely depressed levels of a year ago," the company said. Consequently, earnings from the downstream sector showed marked improvement over 1987 third quarter results.

The company has cited improved refining margins for profit improvements so far this year. In the first quarter, Exxon's profit jumped 36 percent. The gain in the second quarter was 4.3 percent.

In Los Angeles, meanwhile, Atlantic Richfield Co. announced a 24.1 percent increase in third-quarter profit, to \$391 million from \$315 million a year earlier, on re-

venues that advanced to \$4.59 billion from \$4.44 billion.

The oil group said that strong gains in chemicals and refining and marketing boosted third quarter earnings.

Per share, third-quarter earnings increased to \$2.17 from \$1.71. Arco said its average price for domestic crude oil declined to \$9.62 per barrel in the third quarter from \$14 a year ago.

Lower oil prices cut the company's third-quarter oil exploration and production earnings to \$80 million from \$235 million a year ago. But the lower oil prices also cut feedstock costs for refining and marketing, boosting earnings to \$121 million from \$30 million.

Earnings at Arco's Lyondell Petrochemical Co. jumped to \$156 million from \$23 million a year ago because of higher margins and volumes for ethylene, which is widely used in plastics.

Worldwide crude oil and natural-gas liquids production averaged 715,700 barrels per day, versus 728,800 a year earlier.

Worldwide exploration expenses rose to \$131 million in the quarter, from \$96 million the year before. (Reuters, AP)

Tokyo Brokers Expect Lower Profit for Year

Reuters

TOKYO — Two of Japan's Big Four securities firms, Daiwa Securities Co. and Nikko Securities Co., expect current profit for the year ended Sept. 30 to be below earlier forecasts of 270 billion yen (\$2.13 billion) and 190 billion yen, company spokesmen said Monday.

They gave no figures on the revised estimates, but a Daiwa spokesman said the next official estimate would be below an unofficial forecast of 240 billion yen made in August.

They said the reductions reflected market conditions in August and September.

The other two of the four, Nomura Securities Co. and Yamachi Securities Co., declined to comment about profit in 1987-88.

According to a report in the Nihon Keizai newspaper, the current profit of the four will be 18 percent to 38 percent down from a year earlier.

North American Business Helps Lucas Profit Rise 28%

Reuters

LONDON — Lucas Industries PLC, the British aerospace and car parts group, said Monday that a strong performance in North America helped push pretax profit up 27.8 percent for the year, to £146.3 million (\$257 million) from £114.5 million.

Group sales, including related companies, rose 8.2 percent, to £1.97 billion from £1.82 billion a year earlier. Per-share earnings rose to 79.4 pence from 63.3 pence.

Net after-tax profit totaled £116.3 million, up from £7.6 million, including an extraordinary debit of £21 million, compared with £44.5 million.

The results were slightly better than analysts had expected. Lucas shares closed up 1.5 pence at 592 pence on the London Stock Exchange.

In the year ending July 31, the group acquired seven businesses to increase the competitiveness of its aerospace and industrial sectors. It sold 10 businesses, mainly in the automotive division.

The automotive sector, one of the leading suppliers in Britain, remained the main earner, however, contributing £106.4 million to operating profit, up from £86 million the previous year.

Operating profit in aerospace businesses increased 4.7 percent for the year, to £42.2 million from £40.3 million. Increased sales and profit in North America compensated for lower operating profit in Britain, caused by higher expenses, the company said.

Total operating profit was £171.9 million, compared with £131.5 million.

World sales of aerospace systems were 23 percent higher for the year, reflecting a greater international presence, Lucas said. The performance of Lear Siegler Power Equipment Corp. of the United States, acquired this year, exceeded expectations, it added.

"We have now positioned ourselves for the future, which offers opportunities for sustained and profitable growth," Tony Gill, the chairman, said in a statement.

Company Results

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Britain		France		America	
Year	1988	1987	1988	1987	1988
Lucas Industries	146.3	114.5	Boeing-See	14.7	12.5
Profit	146.3	114.5	Profit	14.7	12.5
Per Share	79.4	63.3	Per Share	2.15	1.60
Canada					
Year	1988	1987	Year	1988	1987
Northern Telecom	1.97	1.82	ASATCO	1.97	1.82
Revenue	1.97	1.82	Revenue	1.97	1.82
Profit	1.97	1.82	Profit	1.97	1.82
Per Share	79.4	63.3	Per Share	2.15	1.60
United States					
Year	1988	1987	Year	1988	1987
Lucas Industries	146.3	114.5	Boeing-See	14.7	12.5
Profit	146.3	114.5	Profit	14.7	12.5
Per Share	79.4	63.3	Per Share	2.15	1.60
Mexico					
Year	1988	1987	Year	1988	1987
Lucas Industries	146.3	114.5	Boeing-See	14.7	12.5
Profit	146.3	114.5	Profit	14.7	12.5
Per Share	79.4	63.3	Per Share	2.15	1.60

Cadbury, an Eye on Asia, Bids for Rest of Its Australia Unit

Reuters

MELBOURNE — Cadbury Schweppes PLC said Monday that it would bid for the 30.3 percent stake it does not already hold in Cadbury Schweppes Australia Ltd., valuing the entire company at about 1.2 billion Australian dollars (\$980 million).

Cadbury Schweppes executives said that full control of the subsidiary would give the British candy and beverage maker a platform for expansion into the Asian market.

David Nash, the parent company's group finance director, said, "If we can get the companies integrated, then we will be well placed to push into the Pacific and Far East."

Cadbury Schweppes offered three choices: one fully paid Cadbury Schweppes share for every two in the Australian unit; 7.80 dollars cash plus one Cadbury Schweppes share for every four Australian shares; or 3.90 dollars cash for each Cadbury Schweppes Australia share.

The paper-only choice values Cadbury Schweppes Australia shares at 4.11 dollars — an earnings multiple of 28.3. Shares in the Australian unit closed Monday at 4.12 dollars, up 52 cents from Friday's close.

Cadbury Schweppes said the bid was subject to government approval.

The parent company said the cash element would be funded from existing facilities or from cash resources within the group.

Cadbury Schweppes Australia had first-half 1988 sales of 490 million dollars, producing a 28.4 million dollar net profit. Mr. Nash said the Australian subsidiary accounted for 19 percent of Cadbury Schweppes's profit and 14 percent of total sales.

"We are in Asia in a relatively

small way," he said at a news conference in Melbourne. "This is a priority area, though of course Europe is taking quite a lot of our effort."

Australasia has been a major profit center but will benefit from integration with the parent, particularly in marketing brands currently produced under license from Cadbury Schweppes PLC, Mr. Nash said.

Directors of Cadbury Schweppes Australia said they had appointed independent advisers to prepare a report on the bid, but the unit's chief executive, Frank Swan, said the bid was a positive move for the company and its employees.

"I am delighted that they have the confidence in us to regard Cadbury Schweppes Australia as the vehicle for expansion into Asia," he said in a telephone interview.

Thomson-CSF Reports 6.6% Rise in Net

Reuters

PARIS — Thomson-CSF, the electronics and armaments company, reported Monday that group net profit rose 6.6 percent in the first half of 1988, to 1.62 billion francs (\$266 million) from 1.52 billion a year earlier.

Operating profit nearly tripled, to 987 million francs from 342 million. The company, which is 60 percent held by the state-owned Thomson SA, reported that pretax profit before exceptional items was 2.88 billion francs, up 65.5 percent from 1.74 billion.

Revenue, already reported, totaled 16.09 billion francs, down 8.4 percent from 17.56 billion.

Alain Hagelauer, Thomson CSF's financial director, noted the

sharp improvement in operating profit in its industrial activities, but said financial activities continued to provide the bulk of net.

SGS-Thomson Microelectronics, a semiconductor joint venture with STET SpA of Italy that was set up in June 1987, reported pretax profit, before exceptional items, of 111 million francs, compared with a 699 million franc loss for its seven operational months of 1987. But it had a first-half net loss of 531 million francs, against 1.24 billion for 1987.

Healthy order books, at about 65 billion francs, and a recent group restructuring helped account for the strong rise in operating profit, Mr. Hagelauer said. Orders were

expected to remain at about that level throughout the year.

The group's operating profit also was boosted by lower operating costs after last year's sale of its medical equipment arm CGR to the General Electric Co. of the United States, he said.

Thomson-CSF's profit on financial operations rose 18 percent to 2.08 billion from 1.77 billion, Mr. Hagelauer said, helped by the strong performance of its Bafit banking operation and also by lower debt-servicing costs.

Total group debt was 1.5 billion francs at the end of June, compared with 2.8 billion francs at the end of last December.

BANK: French Group Takes 9%

(Continued from first finance page)

Maxwell; Banque Arabe & Internationale d'Investissement, based in Paris; Banco de Bilbao, the Spanish bank; and the Swiss bank Julien Baer.

Although Marceau's total equity is reportedly less than 2 billion francs — and those funds are invested elsewhere — analysts doubted that it had had difficulty borrowing the funds needed to acquire the Société Générale stake.

The big question on the Paris Bourse Monday centered on Marceau's intentions.

The bank itself appeared to be in the dark, saying the investment was made "without its knowledge."

A spokesman said late Monday that Société Générale would seek an explanation from Marceau of the "nature, origin and distribution of the capital grouped together" in the stake.

Some analysts were sticking with a theory, advanced last week, that the Marceau stake was part of a government-inspired plan to reorient the core shareholding of the bank to interests more friendly to the Socialist government in power. Since before the French elections in the spring, the Socialists have rallied against the core shareholdings of several major companies that were privatized by the Chirac government, saying they were

weighted to reflect and reinforce the interests of Mr. Chirac's Gaullist political party.

"This will counterbalance the core shareholding," said Alex Darwall, an analyst with Puget, a Paris broker, "and I'm sure it was done with the government's implied blessing."

He speculated that the Marceau investment ultimately would be "passed on" to one or several investors closely allied to the government, such as Union des Assurances de Paris, the state-owned insurance group, or the Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations.

Like UAP, said Ms. Hardy, Société Générale "is the spider at the center of the web."

If you have control of Société Générale," she said, "you have control of so much in France."

The bank, either directly or through a host of mutual funds it manages, has significant stakes in many media interests, such as Canal Plus, the pay television system; TF1, the television channel; and Havas, the advertising group.

Last year, the bank earned 238 billion francs. Banking revenues totaled 28.6 billion francs while funds under management came to 108 billion francs.

LEBOW: Specialist in Leveraged Buyouts Denies He Is a Drexel 'Pawn'

(Continued from first finance page)
ist, who calls himself a Lebow admirer. "The Drexel connection has made him a lot of money. The question is whether he is becoming just another part of the Drexel operation."

Such a thought draws a laugh from Mr. Lebow's wife, Geri.

"This is a man who makes his own breakfast, so he can have exactly what he wants, just when he wants it," she said.

When it comes to the companies he wants, Mr. Lebow professes a fondness for technology-oriented operations such as Western Union Corp., the telecommunications company based in Saddle River, New Jersey, that was on the brink of bankruptcy when Mr. Lebow bought control last year.

But Liggett, which owns the sixth largest U.S. tobacco company, is just one of several acquisitions that suggest he is intrigued by a variety of enterprises.

In the past five years, he has acquired Brigham's, a Massachusetts ice cream chain; the U.S. gold jewelry operations of Britain's Johnson Matthey PLC; and Brooke Yachis International, the remnant of a historic English boyband that was building a yacht for him when it reached the brink of bankruptcy.

Because his targets rarely have the breakup value of such famous leveraged buyouts as Beatrice Cos. and Siegel Co., he does not have the luxury of quickly selling off pieces of them to pay the debts acquired in the takeover.

Instead, he concentrates on restoring his acquisitions to financial health by improving operations.

That accomplished, the huge stock holdings he received for small sums of cash start to soar in value, and Wall Street, which loves a good track record, is ready to raise funds to do the next, bigger deal.

As an investor, Mr. Lebow "can spot value in situations where others have given up," said Richard S. Ressler, who recently left Drexel to open a Beverly Hills, California, office of Lebow, Weksel & Co., which manages investments for Mr. Lebow and his partners.

Mr. Lebow says he takes the long-term view in his deals.

Western Union might take five years to look healthy, he estimates. And while his exchanges with American Brands indicate he is willing to sell Liggett, it is not likely to happen in a rush.

In April, he retained Drexel to sell his stake in MAI Basic Four Inc., a computer company based in Tustin, California, that he bought three years ago, but he is still waiting for the right deal.

Mr. Lebow first learned about rescuing companies when a computer operation he founded in 1961 began to founder.

The company, DSI Systems Inc., in Rockville, Maryland, went public in 1969. But it expanded too rapidly and soon plunged into financial trouble.

It took Mr. Lebow more than a year to sort out DSI's finances and overhaul its operations.

Once he had the turnaround under way, he merged DSI with a rival, Conolog Corp.

Mr. Lebow moved to New Jersey, where Conolog was, so he could work at the merged operation. But he discovered that day-to-day management tasks were not as rewarding as resurrecting DSI had been.

He began consulting for troubled companies, and by the 1980s, he was putting together small deals. His first step toward big-time investing came with his 1985 acquisition of MAI, the unprofitable computer company owned by Asher B. Edelman, a New York investor. Mr. Lebow and his partners put up just \$5 million in equity.

The value of the 51 percent stake still held by Mr. Lebow, his family trusts and William Weksel, his sometime partner, now stands at about \$94 million, and he has received more than \$10 million in dividends.

Mr. Lebow produced those numbers by refocusing MAI on developing applications for specific markets — hotels, for example.

He also encouraged the company to borrow funds to expand through acquisitions.

"Ben is very supportive," said William B. Patton Jr., MAI's chief executive officer. "When we talk about an acquisition, he says, 'Do it now — fast.'"

MAI quickly returned to profitability, allowing it to raise money in a 1986 public stock offering. It since has made more than 30 acquisitions of software design companies and distribution centers.

In the past year, it has doubled its sales force, and, according to Mr. Patton, should meet Wall Street estimates of earnings of more than \$27 million on sales of about \$425 million in the fiscal year that ended last month.

Mr. Patton and others say that a big part of Mr. Lebow's success has been his ability to attract top-notch managers to oversee the detailed developments necessary to make his strategic vision work.

"Ben is very interested in major changes in strategic direction but has less than zero interest in day-to-day things like sales operations and product development," Mr. Patton said.

The key day-to-day man has been Mr. Weksel, Mr. Lebow's partner in several investments. The two men met in the late 1960s, when Mr. Weksel was chief executive of a DSI rival.

When Mr. Lebow bought Information Displays Inc. in 1975, he installed Mr. Weksel as chairman and chief executive.

Information Displays was sold in 1984. But it soon went bankrupt, and the buyer sued Mr. Weksel and other officers, including Mr. Lebow, for fraud and misrepresentation. The SEC charged in 1986 that

Mr. Weksel had violated securities regulations.

Mr. Weksel consented to an injunction barring violations of the securities law without admitting or denying the SEC charge, and the civil litigation is still pending.

But neither legal tussle has prevented him from gaining a reputation as an invaluable partner for Mr. Lebow, who installed him as chairman at both MAI and Liggett.

"Weksel is a world-class crisis manager," said Paul Levy, a partner at the investment bank of Gillian, Joseph, Littlejohn & Levy, who aided Mr. Lebow in several transactions.

Mr. Lebow's contribution, said Mr. Ressler, is the ability to analyze potential acquisitions in ways that most other investors would be unwilling or unable to handle.

For example, he said, having decided that the only really important risk at Liggett grew out of lawsuits by smokers, Mr. Lebow analyzed masses of legal documents and reports before concluding that the stock market and Grand Metropolitan PLC, then Liggett's owner, were overestimating the impact of such litigation.

That analysis led Mr. Lebow to acquire Liggett, in a deal that required just \$14 million from his partnerships. Now, based on the value of Liggett's shares on the New York Stock Exchange, his holdings are worth about \$215 million.

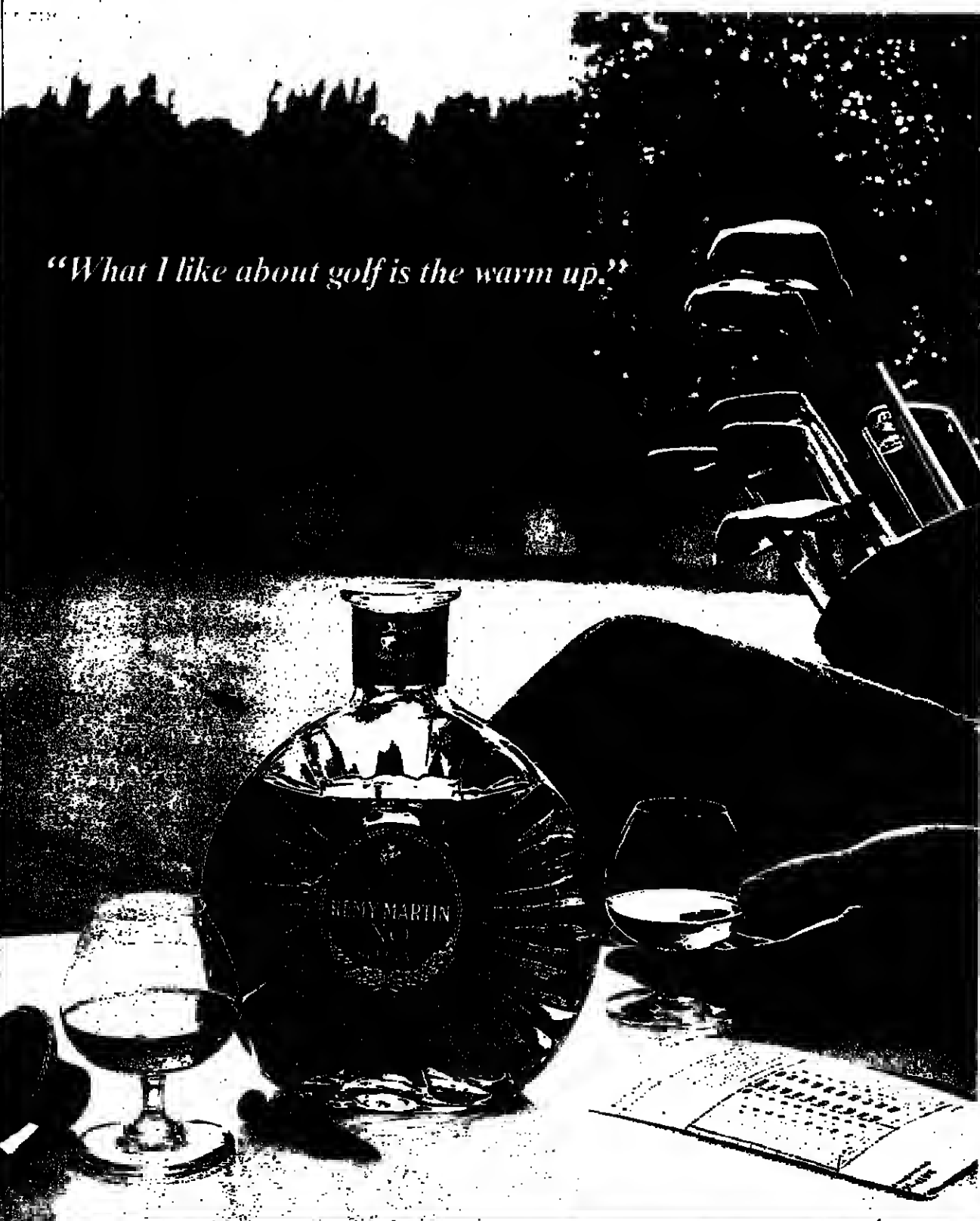
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REMY MARTIN XO

Exclusively Fine Champagne Cognac

Only cognac made from grapes grown in Cognac's two best regions is entitled
to be called Fine Champagne Cognac

Alcohol	High/Low	Stock	Dis	Yld	Pct	Sec	100s	High	Low	Close	Open	Change
A												
1	6	ABIC				11	187	187 1/2	129 3/4	127 1/2	+	+
2	3	ABIG				11	187	187 1/2	129 3/4	127 1/2	+	+
3	4	ABIG				11	187	187 1/2	129 3/4	127 1/2	+	+
4	5	ABIG				11	187	187 1/2	129 3/4	127 1/2	+	+
5	6	ABIG				11	187	187 1/2	129 3/4	127 1/2	+	+
6	7	ABIG				11	187	187 1/2	129 3/4	127 1/2	+	+
7	8	ABIG				11	187	187 1/2	129 3/4	127 1/2	+	+
8	9	ABIG				11	187	187 1/2	129 3/4	127 1/2	+	+
9	10	ABIG				11	187	187 1/2	129 3/4	127 1/2	+	+
10	11	ABIG				11	187	187 1/2	129 3/4	127 1/2	+	+
11	12	ABIG				11	187	187 1/2	129 3/4	127 1/2	+	+
12	13	ABIG				11	187	187 1/2	129 3/4	127 1/2	+	+
13	14	ABIG				11	187	187 1/2	129 3/4	127 1/2	+	+
14	15	ABIG				11	187	187 1/2	129 3/4	127 1/2	+	+
15	16	ABIG				11	187	187 1/2	129 3/4	127 1/2	+	+
16	17	ABIG				11	187	187 1/2	129 3/4	127 1/2	+	+
17	18	ABIG				11	187	187 1/2	129 3/4	127 1/2	+	+
18	19	ABIG				11	187	187 1/2	129 3/4	127 1/2	+	+
19	20	ABIG				11	187	187 1/2	129 3/4	127 1/2	+	+
20	21	ABIG				11	187	187 1/2	129 3/4	127 1/2	+	+
21	22	ABIG				11	187	187 1/2	129 3/4	127 1/2	+	+
22	23	ABIG				11	187	187 1/2	129 3/4	127 1/2	+	+
23	24	ABIG				11	187	187 1/2	129 3/4	127 1/2	+	+
24	25	ABIG				11	187	187 1/2	129 3/4	127 1/2	+	+
25	26	ABIG				11	187	187 1/2	129 3/4	127 1/2	+	+
26	27	ABIG				11	187	187 1/2	129 3/4	127 1/2	+	+
27	28	ABIG				11	187	187 1/2	129 3/4	127 1/2	+	+
28	29	ABIG				11	187	187 1/2	129 3/4	127 1/2	+	+
29	30	ABIG				11	187	187 1/2	129 3/4	127 1/2	+	+
30	31	ABIG				11	187	187 1/2	129 3/4	127 1/2	+	+
31	32	ABIG				11	187	187 1/2	129 3/4	127 1/2	+	+
32	33	ABIG				11	187	187 1/2	129 3/4	127 1/2	+	+
33	34	ABIG				11	187	187 1/2	129 3/4	127 1/2	+	+
34	35	ABIG				11	187	187 1/2	129 3/4	127 1/2	+	+
35	36	ABIG				11	187	187 1/2	129 3/4	127 1/2		

F1 Month		High Low		Stock		Div. Yld. PE		52 Wk. High Low		Close		Open	
1%	5%	1%	5%	1%	5%	1%	5%	1%	5%	1%	5%	1%	5%
B													
17	8%	13%	4%	B&H n	306	12	37	16%	16	16	16	16	16
18	8%	13%	4%	BAT	329	40	40	16%	16	16	16	16	16
19	8%	13%	4%	B&H w	378	8	8	16%	16	16	16	16	16
20	8%	13%	4%	B&H w	378	8	8	16%	16	16	16	16	16
21	8%	13%	4%	B&H w	378	8	8	16%	16	16	16	16	16
22	8%	13%	4%	B&H w	378	8	8	16%	16	16	16	16	16
23	8%	13%	4%	B&H w	378	8	8	16%	16	16	16	16	16
24	8%	13%	4%	B&H w	378	8	8	16%	16	16	16	16	16
25	8%	13%	4%	B&H w	378	8	8	16%	16	16	16	16	16
26	8%	13%	4%	B&H w	378	8	8	16%	16	16	16	16	16
27	8%	13%	4%	B&H w	378	8	8	16%	16	16	16	16	16
28	8%	13%	4%	B&H w	378	8	8	16%	16	16	16	16	16
29	8%	13%	4%	B&H w	378	8	8	16%	16	16	16	16	16
30	8%	13%	4%	B&H w	378	8	8	16%	16	16	16	16	16
31	8%	13%	4%	B&H w	378	8	8	16%	16	16	16	16	16
32	8%	13%	4%	B&H w	378	8	8	16%	16	16	16	16	16
33	8%	13%	4%	B&H w	378	8	8	16%	16	16	16	16	16
34	8%	13%	4%	B&H w	378	8	8	16%	16	16	16	16	16
35	8%	13%	4%	B&H w	378	8	8	16%	16	16	16	16	16
36	8%	13%	4%	B&H w	378	8	8	16%	16	16	16	16	16
37	8%	13%	4%	B&H w	378	8	8	16%	16	16	16	16	16
38	8%	13%	4%	B&H w	378	8	8	16%	16	16	16	16	16
39	8%	13%	4%	B&H w	378	8	8	16%	16	16	16	16	16
40	8%	13%	4%	B&H w	378	8	8	16%	16	16	16	16	16
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45	8%	13%	4%	B&H w	378	8	8	16%	16	16	16	16	16
46	8%	13%	4%	B&H w	378	8	8	16%	16	16	16	16	16
47	8%	13%	4%	B&H w	378	8	8	16%	16	16	16	16	16
48	8%	13%	4%	B&H w	378	8	8	16%	16	16	16	16	16
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69	8%	13%	4%	B&H w	378	8	8	16%	16	16	16	16	16
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96	8%	13%	4%	B&H w	378	8	8	16%	16	16	16	16	16
97	8%	13%	4%	B&H w	378	8	8	16%	16	16	16	16	16
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99	8%	13%	4%	B&H w	378	8	8	16%	16	16	16	16	16
100	8%	13%	4%	B&H w	378	8	8	16%	16	16	16	16	16
C													
26%	13%	CDI	n	120	12.5	3	38	27%	27%	27%	27%	27%	27%
27%	13%	CDI	n	120	12.5	3	38	27%	27%	27%	27%	27%	27%
28%	13%	CDI	n	120	12.5	3	38	27%	27%	27%	27%	27%	27%
29%	13%	CDI	n	120	12.5	3	38	27%	27%	27%	27%	27%	27%
30%	13%	CDI	n	120	12.5	3	38	27%	27%	27%	27%	27%	27%
31%	13%	CDI	n	120	12.5	3	38	27%	27%	27%	27%	27%	27%
32%	13%	CDI	n	120	12.5	3	38	27%	27%	27%	27%	27%	27%
33%	13%	CDI	n	120	12.5	3	38	27%	27%	27%	27%	27%	27%
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35%	13%	CDI	n	120	12.5	3	38	27%	27%	27%	27%	27%	27%
36%	13%	CDI	n	120	12.5	3	38	27%	27%	27%	27%	27%	27%
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43%	13%	CDI	n	120	12.5	3	38	27%	27%	27%	27%	27%	27%
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47%	13%	CDI	n	120	12.5	3	38	27%	27%	27%	27%	27%	27%
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49%	13%	CDI	n	120	12.5	3	38	27%	27%	27%	27%	27%	27%
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54%	13%	CDI	n	120	12.5	3	38	27%	27%	27%	27%	27%	27%
55%	13%	CDI	n	120	12.5	3	38	27%	27%	27%	27%	27%	27%
56%	13%	CDI	n	120	12.5	3	38	27%	27%	27%	27%	27%	27%
57%	13%	CDI	n	120	12.5	3	38	27%	27%	27%	27%	27%	27%
58%	13%	CDI	n	120	12.5	3	38	27%	27%	27%	27%	27%	27%
59%	13%	CDI	n	120	12.5	3	38	27%	27%	27%	27%	27%	27%
60%	13%	CDI	n	120	12.5	3	38	27%	27%	27%	27%	27%	27%
61%	13%	CDI	n	120	12.5	3	38	27%	27%	27%	27%	27%	27%
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ATTENTION

overseas Americans

Write-In Ballot for US election

by absentee ballot in the Federal elections who
yet received their absentee ballot from their loc

consulate. The Federal White in Absentee Ballot

ended to prevent disenfranchisement of duly registered voters who have made a timely request for an absentee ballot.

It may be used by Americans outside

who have properly requested an absentee ballot in the state and whose absentee ballot request was

received by local election officials at least 30 days before November 8th elections.

In order to be counted, the write-in ballot also must meet local requirements and deadlines.

ing officers located at any American consulate.

4

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1001-1005.

Tosser/Hat.		Carbons		Best Ball	
19	Driscoll Phil P2	79	28.20	100.00	100.00
20	Driscoll Phil Ss WPM	79	29.00	97.75	97.50
21	Edwards Fred P1	80	28.00	100.00	100.00
22	Edwards Fred Ss WPM	80	28.00	100.00	100.00
23	Edwards Fred Ss WPM	80	28.00	100.00	100.00
24	Edwards Fred Ss WPM	80	28.00	100.00	100.00
25	Edwards Fred Ss WPM	80	28.00	100.00	100.00
26	Edwards Fred Ss WPM	80	28.00	100.00	100.00
27	Edwards Fred Ss WPM	80	28.00	100.00	100.00
28	Edwards Fred Ss WPM	80	28.00	100.00	100.00
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31	Edwards Fred Ss WPM	80	28.00	100.00	100.00
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74	Edwards Fred Ss WPM	80	28.00	100.00	100.00
75	Edwards Fred Ss WPM	80	28.00	100.00	100.00

[illegible]

11-11 11:11 AM 100%

[illegible]

Alphab. B-C 50 Rhs	11,267	91,47	99,52
West Zealand W 100	11,268	118,37	117,11
Northern R 50 Rhs	12	18,87	19,48
Prins Hendr 60 Rhs	12	18,87	19,48
Prins Pers 1st Mo 1st	12	18,87	19,48
Reedend Mds 70 Rhs	12	18,87	19,48
Prins 60 Rhs	12	18,87	19,48
Prins 60 Rhs	12	18,87	19,48
Stand Chart Pers 60 Rhs	12	18,87	19,48
Tine 1st April 1915	12	18,87	19,48
Tine 1st April 1915	12	18,87	19,48
Woolwich B 50 Rhs	12	18,87	19,48
Woolwich B 50 Rhs	12	18,87	19,48

Deutsche Marks

Issued / Mat.	Cooson Nezd	Bld	Askd
Bk. Chbn New 1/2	25	24,42	25,00
Prins Hendr 60 Rhs	25	24,42	25,00
Prins Pers 1st Mo 1st	25	24,42	25,00
Reedend Mds 70 Rhs	25	24,42	25,00
Prins 60 Rhs	25	24,42	25,00
Prins 60 Rhs	25	24,42	25,00
Stand Chart Pers 60 Rhs	25	24,42	25,00
Tine 1st April 1915	25	24,42	25,00
Tine 1st April 1915	25	24,42	25,00
Woolwich B 50 Rhs	25	24,42	25,00
Woolwich B 50 Rhs	25	24,42	25,00

Japanese Yen

Issued / Mat.	Cooson Nezd	Bld	Askd
Chn 1st Yen	400	399,00	400,00
Chn 1st Yen	400	399,00	400,00
Chn 1st Yen	400	399,00	400,00
Chn 1st Yen	400	399,00	400,00
Chn 1st Yen	400	399,00	400,00
Chn 1st Yen	400	399,00	400,00
Chn 1st Yen	400	399,00	400,00
Chn 1st Yen	400	399,00	400,00
Chn 1st Yen	400	399,00	400,00
Chn 1st Yen	400	399,00	400,00

E.C.U.

Issued / Mat.	Cooson Nezd	Bld	Askd
Rome 90 ECU	700	699,00	700,00
Rome 90 ECU	700	699,00	700,00
Rome 90 ECU	700	699,00	700,00
Rome 90 ECU	700	699,00	700,00
Rome 90 ECU	700	699,00	700,00
Rome 90 ECU	700	699,00	700,00
Rome 90 ECU	700	699,00	700,00
Rome 90 ECU	700	699,00	700,00
Rome 90 ECU	700	699,00	700,00
Rome 90 ECU	700	699,00	700,00

Source - Credit Suisse First Boston Ltd.

[illegible]

1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	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1. The first group of people who are not in the majority are the people who are not in the majority.

British Pound Falls, Aiding Dollar

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — The British pound dropped sharply Monday, but by plugging oil prices and fears of a discounting of the dollar, providing support for the dollar.

The dollar finished mostly higher against other major currencies, but analysts attributed the rise primarily to technical factors and said sentiment toward the U.S. currency was still negative.

Sterling dropped to \$1.7483 at the close from \$1.7605 at Friday's close in New York, after finishing in London slightly above its lows against the Deutsche mark following two rounds of intervention by the Bank of England.

The dollar advanced to 1.7925 DM from 1.7775 Friday, while it inched up to 126.975 yen from 126.175 and to 1.5193 Swiss francs from 1.5050. The U.S. currency also gained to 6.1275 French francs from 6.0790.

Despite the dollar's rise, "there still is a lot of bearishness around in the market," said Samuel Lek, a managing director of Bear, Stearns & Co.

"I do think the dollar in general should not be as low as it is," said Mr. Lek, adding that sharply lower oil prices, signs of diminishing in-

London Dollar Rates

Currency	Mon.	Fri.
Deutsche mark	1.7925	1.7775
Japanese yen	126.975	126.175
Swiss franc	1.5193	1.5050
French franc	6.1275	6.0790

Source: Reuters

flation and a firm bond market are fundamental indications that the dollar should be higher.

Traders noted that recent comments coming out of Washington seem to indicate the Federal Reserve Board might be willing to lend support to the dollar.

Jim Scafaro, a marketing representative of Bank of Montreal, said this seemed to have given the market some direction ahead of third-quarter U.S. gross national product data due to be released Wednesday.

However, tumbling oil prices were a key factor behind the pound's slump. Britain is a major oil producer.

In London earlier, sterling tumbled to \$1.7520 at the close, from \$1.7625 on Friday. The pound closed at 3.1308 DM, sharply down from 3.1468 DM on Friday but above the 3.1275 DM on Friday.

The central bank was seen intervening around 3.12 DM in early trading, when sterling was under heavy pressure from a selloff in

Asia, and again in the afternoon around 3.1260 DM.

The pound has lost 6 pence against the mark in two days, after the chancellor of the Exchequer, Nigel Lawson, said Thursday that the British trade deficit would not improve substantially until 1990.

Those remarks reminded the market that British trade figures, due Thursday, were likely to show any improvement.

The trade balance is forecast to show a deficit of around £1.8 billion, and the current account a £1.3 billion deficit, both unchanged from August.

Against other major currencies, the dollar closed fractionally firmer after last week's sharp losses. It advanced to 1.7868 DM from 1.7795 and to 126.85 yen from 126.32.

Expectations of a substantial rise in U.S. third quarter gross national product underpinned the dollar, dealers said, adding that the data could fuel speculation of U.S. monetary tightening and help the currency temporarily.

"We could see a retraction to above 1.80 DM," said Peter Medlock, chief dealer of Societe Generale in London. "But medium-term, I still see the dollar going towards 1.75 DM or lower."

(Reuters, UPI)

NABISCO: Kohlberg Kravis Offers \$20.3 Billion

(Continued from Page 1)

could seek additional financing from its owners.

Nippon Life Insurance Co., one of Japan's largest insurers, owns 13 percent of Nabisco. American Express Co. owns 61 percent. Both companies were expected to participate in the initial offer.

A spokesman for Kohlberg Kravis said that Wasserstein, Perella & Co., Morgan Stanley & Co., Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc. and Merrill Lynch & Co. were working on its deal.

RJR Nabisco officials had no immediate comment on the latest offer, said a spokeswoman at company headquarters in Atlanta. She declined to say whether there had been progress over the weekend on the management buyout offer.

Many analysts had anticipated another offer and had speculated that the proposed management buyout was a way of announcing that the company is for sale.

In a statement, Henry Kravis, a partner in the investment firm, said: "Management has decided that the company should be sold. Our offer is a better one."

Analysts said that Kohlberg Kravis's offer was more realistic, although many expect the price to go higher. Janet Mangano, an analyst with Josephthal & Co., believes a final package could exceed \$100 a share.

As for Kohlberg Kravis's decision to bid for RJR Nabisco, few were surprised.

"It was rumored that KKR would be tempted to step into this deal," said one analyst. "It makes sense."

Kohlberg Kravis is the best-known of the leveraged-buyout companies that have flourished in recent years, and it currently enjoys a huge pool of liquidity.

Mr. Kravis put the size of the company's equity pool at \$5.6 billion. Kohlberg Kravis is now working on several billion dollars' worth of transactions in what is proving to be one of its busiest years ever.

The firm carried out the largest leveraged buyout in U.S. history when it took the consumer products giant Beatrice Cos. private in 1985 for \$6.1 billion.

Kohlberg Kravis recently withdrew a \$5.03 billion bid for the supermarket operator Kroger Co. And it is currently leading a group trying to acquire the publisher Macmillan Inc. for \$2.5 billion.

Analysts, meanwhile, did not rule out the possibility of another suit emerging for RJR Nabisco, but acknowledged that the price was moving beyond the capabilities of most bidders.

"What party can put together a deal like this?" asked Ms. Mangano of Josephthal.

KRAFT: Hopes of a Larger Bid

(Continued from first finance page)

Maxwell emphasized again that he was "prepared to discuss all aspects of a deal."

The phrase is generally used to convey that the bidder is prepared to raise its offer. People close to Philip Morris said, however, that it was not meant to convey that the company would do so out of all proportion to Kraft's value.

Under Kraft's proposal, stockholders would receive \$84 a share in cash plus about \$14 in high-yielding securities, known as junk bonds. Shareholders would also retain their Kraft stock, called a stub, which Kraft valued at roughly \$12 a share. Kraft said the overall dividend package would be worth "in excess of \$110 per share."

For shareholders, the Kraft deal would also have tax advantages over the Philip Morris offer. Any gain on Philip Morris's all-cash deal would be taxable, but there would be no tax on the Kraft stub or on a portion of the dividend, an advantage that Kraft sources said might be worth between \$2 and \$4 a share, depending on the price originally paid for the stock.

In an eight-page announcement of its plan, Kraft said the plan envisioned a \$1.6 billion borrowing of more than \$6.8 billion and the sale of an additional \$3 billion in junk bond debt.

It said that it was already at work raising the money and that its adviser, Goldman Sachs, was "highly confident" that it could sell the bonds.

Kraft stressed, however, that the new obligations would raise its total debt to more than \$12.4 billion. That much debt would seem to discourage almost anyone from trying to take it over.

He noted that the plan would involve the sale of "some" Kraft businesses but did not mention any, other than to say the company would keep its main businesses and key brands that account for 80 percent of its profits.

Among its big brands are Velveeta cheeses, Miracle Whip toppings, Breyers, Sealtest and Frusen Gladie ice cream, Light n' Lively dairy products and Philadelphia cream cheese.

In a letter to stockholders, Kraft maintained that investors would "realize present value" and continue to participate in Kraft's future, "including some exciting new product lines we have been developing."

"Today's situation is not of our making," Mr. Richman told shareholders. "Rather, it is the product of current era investment policies and financial attitudes that favor short-term financial gratification over steady, long-term growth and the need to provide a sound economy for future generations."

He said it would take years but that he was confident that Kraft would be rebuilt to the leading position it occupies today.

(NYT, Reuters)

Company Results

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in fact currencies unless otherwise indicated

(Other Earnings on Page 13)

3rd Quarter 1988 vs. 1987

Revenue, Net Income, Per Share

1988 vs. 1987

Revenue, Net Income, Per Share

1988 vs. 1987

Revenue, Net Income, Per Share

1988 vs. 1987

Revenue, Net Income, Per Share

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Revenue, Net Income, Per Share

OIL: Prices Tumble After OPEC Fails to Reach Accord

(Continued from first finance page)

and contacts achieve firm and clear accords to ensure the stability of the world market through abiding by set quotas and price levels to secure the benefit of all."

At the latest meeting, the Iranian oil minister, Chahrom Azadegan, again objected to quota parity proposed by both countries but allowed to exclude domestic oil consumption from their quotas and instead adopt equal export quotas.

Mr. Azadegan reiterated Monday that Iran was prepared to accept an oil export quota equal to Iraq's but "refuses parity in production" with Iraq.

This proposal will be the basis for further discussion at next month's meeting of the committee, OPEC sources said.

But because the group failed to reach a quota agreement to curb output immediately, oil prices could tumble to \$12 a barrel in the next week or so, analysts said.

Even though Subroto, the secretary-general of OPEC, has said that members will freeze their current output until the Nov. 17 gathering, analysts said that was bad news for prices because the group was producing an estimated 21 million to 22 million barrels per day.

And they said it may be difficult to persuade the other members to agree to Iran's proposal, that could

stir up more trouble at the committee meeting.

In Paris, a source close to OPEC said Mr. Azadegan had talked directly with his Saudi and Kuwaiti counterparts in Madrid on Sunday.

The Iranian minister met separately with the Saudi oil minister, Hisham Nazer, and the Kuwaiti oil minister, Ali Khalifa al-Sabah, after the sessions held in the Spanish capital by oil ministers.

The source emphasized that "this is the first time they have held direct talks" in more than a year.

"That shows there is a better understanding between Iran and the Gulf countries," the source said.

(Reuters, AP, AFP)

Monday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.
This list, compiled by the AP, reflects the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar volume.
It is updated twice a year.

Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE Ratio High Low 4PM OTC

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SPORTS

Hershiser: A 'Normal Person' Who's Made Good

By Maryann Hudson
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — The phone was ringing again and there was another reporter at the door. Orel Hershiser's agent expected any minute at his house in Pasadena to discuss endorsement offers from computer, cereal and clothing companies. Since Thursday night, Hershiser had already been on the Today show, then kidded with Johnny Carson on the Tonight Show, plus made numerous local TV appearances.

And it was only Saturday, two days after Hershiser had mowed down the Oakland Athletics a second time and was named most valuable player of the World Series. His wife, Jamie, had been out shopping for something to wear Wednesday to the White House, where the World Series champion Los Angeles Dodgers have been invited by the Reagans.

"Oh yeah, I'm excited about going," Hershiser said. "How many times do you get the chance to go to the White House? People don't realize that the people in the limelight are normal people. I mean,

where did I come from? I'm just a normal person."

Perhaps the best thing about Orel Hershiser IV is that he can remember when he wasn't the best. He once was just a normal person, and a very average pitcher.

Nor was he always rich. Maybe it's that Roman numeral at the end of his name that hints at wealth. Or the fact that his father, Orel III, retired at 51.

"I grew up in middle class America, and was always upper middle as my dad progressed in the printing business," Hershiser said. "I lived in a four-bedroom home that had about 2,500 square feet (230 square meters), in Cherry Hill, New Jersey. I pumped gas for three years in high school to earn money and cleaned the garage on Saturdays. My dad cut his own grass. The only reason my dad has been able to retire so young is because he sold out of the printing business and it turned out to be a good investment."

When it was time for college, Hershiser chose a school, Bowling Green in Ohio, with fewer big-time aspirations than most. He said he did so to insure

that he wouldn't get cut from the baseball team. He said he just wanted the college experience, and probably would have gone to work for his father had he not been drafted by the right team.

"At Bowling Green, I knew I was going to be drafted, but not high," he said. "So I had already decided that I wasn't going to sign unless I was drafted by the (New York) Yankees, which is where I was born (Buffalo), or the (Philadelphia) Phillies, which is close to where I grew up in Cherry Hill, or the Dodgers, because I had heard they were a good organization. But a 17th-round pick isn't so good and I wouldn't have taken a chance with any other organization. I would have finished school and joined my dad in business."

Instead, Jamie and Orel pretty much have their own business. They were married in 1981 and she has been with him his entire baseball career. He credits her and her bond of Christianity for his success.

"We are kind of a small corporation," Hershiser said. "She takes care of everything and allows me to have such a great concentration on my game and my

workouts. Everything from screening my calls, paying the bills, arranging all our dates as far as dinners with friends, and bouncing ideas off me — what speaking engagements I should or shouldn't do.

"On one side, she's my personal secretary and my best friend. She knows exactly what I need and how much of it. And on the other side, she's my wife and my best friend in another relationship."

Yet their lives haven't always been so rosy. The minor league was full of thorns. Plus, Hershiser was a pitcher in the minors, and not always a great one.

"We cried so much in the minor leagues together it was unbelievable," Hershiser said. "That's such an emotional trip down there. So tough. You're making bare minimum, living in places where you can't save a cent. And when you have a bad night or a bad week, it's like your dream is gone. When you're doing good it seems so close, but then the next day it could be gone again."

At one point, he almost quit baseball. He was pitching at the Dodgers' Double-A club in San Antonio, Texas, and was

touted as the next pitcher to be called up to the majors.

"In the first two months of the season, I had given up only three runs," he said. "And I started forgetting about my Christianity and got a big head about everything, got real lachrymose."

"Well, that weekend, we traveled to El Paso and to Midland, and I gave up 23 runs in two outings, and my earned-run average went from 0.06 to 8.60."

"God just woke me up and said remember your roots, remember what's important here. It took me 2½ years longer to get to the big leagues."

"Jamie was always the one who said you can't give it up. She was my stronghold, always behind me. If she had told me to quit, we would probably be gone."

"She took care of the house and made it seem like we had a lot of money when we didn't — she'd make the apartment nice. She didn't play the martyr role. She was great."

Life has definitely changed for Orel and Jamie. They have two children, Orel V, called Quinton, and Jordan Douglas,



His wife, Jamie, 'was always the one who said you can't give it up. She was my stronghold, always behind me. If she had told me to quit, we would probably be gone.'

who is one month old. Jordan was born one day before Orel's birthday, Quinton the day before Jamie's.

Hershiser, never one to miss an opportunity, is making the most of his current success.

"When I do something, I want to do it to the fullest of my ability," he said. "When I don't do something, I just don't do it."

"So yes, when these opportunities

come up, I want to do it all out. That's what probably makes me look like an opportunist."

"But that's just the way I was brought up. You don't just sweep the garage, you clean the garage. You don't pick up your room, you clean your room."

But Hershiser never dreamed it could get this good.

"Who could ever even think that all this was going to happen?" he said.

SCOREBOARD

FOOTBALL

College Standings

Atlantic Coast Conference

W L T Pts

N.C. State

Wake Forest

Duke

Virginia Tech

Georgia Tech

Florida State

Clemson

S.C. Gamecock

Louisiana Tech

South Carolina

Georgia

Alabama

Mississippi State

Arkansas

Texas Tech

Oklahoma

Iowa State

Kansas State

Nebraska

Colorado

Utah

Arizona

Oregon

Washington

Stanford

California

Oregon State

Idaho

Montana

Wyoming

Utah State

New Mexico

Texas A.M.

Arkansas State

Louisiana State

Mississippi State

Alabama State

Georgia State

Florida State

Clemson

S.C. Gamecock

Louisiana Tech

South Carolina

Georgia

Alabama

Mississippi State

Arkansas

Texas Tech

Oklahoma

Iowa State

Kansas State

Nebraska

Colorado

Utah

Arizona

Oregon

Washington

Stanford

California

Oregon State

Idaho

Montana

Wyoming

Utah State

New Mexico

Texas A.M.

Arkansas State

Louisiana State

Mississippi State

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

W L T Pts

Boston Bruins

New York Rangers

Philadelphia Flyers

Pittsburgh Penguins

Washington Capitals

Vancouver Canucks

Calgary Flames

Edmonton Oilers

Los Angeles Kings

San Jose Sharks

Dallas Stars

Chicago Blackhawks

Detroit Red Wings

Columbus Blue Jackets

Nashville Predators

St. Louis Blues

Minnesota Wild

Colorado Avalanche

Arizona Coyotes

San Antonio Stars

Dallas Stars

Chicago Blackhawks

Detroit Red Wings

Columbus Blue Jackets

Nashville Predators

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Dallas Stars

Chicago Blackhawks

Detroit Red Wings

Columbus Blue Jackets

Nashville Predators

St. Louis Blues

Minnesota Wild

Colorado Avalanche

Arizona Coyotes

San Antonio Stars



Minnesota's defense rose to the occasion, stopping Tampa Bay's Lars Tate at the one. The Vikings also intercepted Vinny Testaverde six times and recovered a fumble by him during a 49-20 victory.

Marino Passes 521 Yards, Jets Win on Interceptions

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MIAMI — Dan Marino passed

for 521 yards late Sunday afternoon in five interceptions, three in the final 5:07 and another that rookie free safety Eric McMillan returned for a touchdown, gave the New York Jets a 44-30 victory over the Miami Dolphins.

Marino's yardage was the second best in National Football League history, with only Norm Van Brocklin of the Los Angeles Rams having thrown for more, 554 against the New York Yankees in 1951.

"It's nice to get the yards, but it doesn't mean much when you lose," Marino said. "You can throw for 500 yards, but if you throw the interceptions at the end, it doesn't matter."

Ken O'Brien threw three touchdowns, missed for passing yards, 470, set against the Los Angeles Raiders in 1984, and he topped the 400 mark for the eighth time, extending his own NFL record.

Redskins 17: In Milwaukee, Max Zendejas, who missed with five field goal kicks and five extra point kicks while playing for Washington in 1986, missed from 24 yards for Green Bay with 11 seconds to go.

"Believe me, I knew Max Zendejas wouldn't let us down, he's a true Redskin," said Dexter Manley, the defensive end who twice sacked Packer quarterback Don Majkowski.

Doug Williams, the most valuable player in January's Super Bowl, came back from the appendectomy that kept him out five weeks to complete 25 of 43 passes for 225 yards for the Redskins.

Teammate Kevin Bryant had 210 yards in total offense.

Rams 31, Seahawks 10: In Anaheim, California, Jim Everett threw three touchdowns passes for the third straight game as Los Angeles beat Seattle. Everett was 20 of 27 passing for 311 yards with no interceptions. He leads the National Conference with 19 touchdown passes, one more than he threw in the 1986 and '87 seasons combined, but has just five interceptions.

Browns 29, Cardinals 21: In Tempe, Arizona, Bernie Kosar, back after missing six weeks with an sprained right elbow, threw for 314 yards and three touchdowns, the last a 25-yarder to Reggie Langhorne with 8:14 left, as Cleveland beat Phoenix.

Kosar, sidelined since the season-opener, was 25 of 43 passing with three interceptions. He was 20 of 28 for 224 yards in the first half.

Colts 16, Chargers 0: In San Diego, Dean Biskup kicked three field goals for Indianapolis and Eric Dickerson rushed for 169 yards to become the eighth NFL player with more than 9,000 career rushing yards. The Chargers, shut out for the second time this season, did not get beyond the Colts' 25-yard line. The Colts, though, lost quarterback Chris Chandler to a concussion.

(NYT, WP, AP)

NFL ROUNDOUP

"It was a bad pass. I should have thrown it away," Marino said.

On the first play of Miami's next possession, Rich Miano intercepted a pass intended for Duper at midfield. Nine plays later, with 1:01 left, the Jets' Johnny Hector scored on a one-yard run.

Miami's Troy Stadford then dropped a deflected pass from Marino in the closing seconds that would have been a 41-yard touchdown. And McMillan intercepted a desperate heave by Marino on the next play with two seconds left.

Marino, a six-year veteran, completed 35 of 60 passes and threw for three touchdowns. He broke his team record for passing yards, 470, set against the Los Angeles Raiders in 1984, and he topped the 400 mark for the eighth time, extending his own NFL record.

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(NYT, WP, AP)

Amateur Hockey Players From Canada and U.S. Are Taking On the World

By Jack Curry
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Dave Springett manages a grain company in Winnipeg, Manitoba. For two weeks each winter, he is a manager of a different sort, the playing manager of an international hockey team.

Springett, 32, has fulfilled his dream and has helped realize the fantasies of others since. In 1982, he created the Team Western Hockey Club. It has a special attraction for prospective players: world travel.

"It's a chance for guys to do something that they would never get the opportunity to do," Springett said. "Anybody can go. I take the first 17 guys, regardless of their ability. As long as someone has the money and is willing, they can take a great hockey holiday."

"It's a once-in-a-lifetime thing that I wanted to do twice," said Eric Martin of Valatie, New York, who is taking his second trip with Team Western in January.

The package costs \$1,700, with most of the money applied toward airfare and lodging. Each player is outfitted in a uniform, jacket and equipment bag. There is a team bus, complete with videocassette recorder to review game tapes or relax with a movie.

"The team thing is really highlighted," Springett said. "The guys really get into that. Most of us don't know each other beforehand, but we come together as a team. We always look like a million dollars."

And how do they play?

"In United States currency," he said, "about five bucks."

The next tour leaves Toronto on Jan. 6 for a 12-day tour of the Netherlands, France, Germany and London. There are still a few openings available.

Team Western was originally comprised of players from western Canada, but in 1984 Springett began publicizing the team in the United States. Since, six Americans have made the trips and others, Jerry Combs of St. Louis and Frank Korog of Detroit, are scheduled to go in January.

Marin, 34, an automobile salesman, did not start playing hockey until he was 25. He spotted a small advertisement in The Hockey News about Team Western and made a phone call.

"I had been to hockey fantasy camps before and played with Gordie Howe so the fantasy was over," Martin said. "I wanted something that made me feel different. I wanted to feel like a pro."

Springett's desire to continue playing was the impetus for forming the touring team. At first, he doubted whether it would attract enough interest, but his fears were soon allayed. The roster has always been filled and there has been at least one trip and as many as three a year. The team has skated in 10 different foreign countries and expects to play in four others in the next few months.

"We are treated like pros," Martin said. "Everywhere we went, there were posters promoting our games. People thought we were a pro team so they asked us for autographs. Now I know what it is

like to be a pro. It was like a fantasy."

On one occasion, Martin, a goaltender, was hit in the face with a puck during the pregame warmups. He was not sure that he would feel well enough to play. The fans made sure that he did.

"There were about 2,000 people in the place and they gave me a standing ovation," Martin recalled. "I said to myself, 'Forget about the injury. I'm playing.'"

Springett said that players usually do not understand the impact of their trip until they return home.

"I start getting phone calls after we've been back a while," he said. "They talk about how they can't believe where they were and what they did. That makes it all worthwhile."

Canada Bans Johnson, Coach

The Associated Press

OTTAWA, Ontario — Sprinter Ben Johnson has been banned from competition for two years and his coach, Charlie Francis, has been suspended indefinitely, the Canadian Track and Field Association announced Monday.

Association president Paul Dupre said there also will be investigations into statements by Canadian Olympic team members about the use of banned performance-enhancing drugs and the failure of two runners to compete in their events at the Games in Seoul.

The investigations are designed to complement a federal inquiry which will be conducted by Justice Charles Dubin, Dupre said.

Johnson was stripped of his gold medal in the 100 meters after he tested positive for steroid use. His suspension from competition became effective Sept. 24, the day he tested positive for steroid use.

In Madrid, Celtics Star in Act I of NBA Subplot

By Paul Delaney
New York Times Service

MADRID — K.C. Jones was optimistic. "We'll get to him," he said. "The Boston Celtics' former coach and current vice president said that Sloan Vrankovic, the 7-foot, 2-inch (218-cm) Yugoslav center coveted by the National Basketball Association team."

The Celtics have signed Vrankovic, but have so far been frustrated in getting him out of Yugoslavia and into a Celtic-green uniform.

Friday night, the Celtics met Vrankovic on the court here in the opening round of the second McDonald's Basketball Open tournament as Boston easily defeated the Yugoslav national team, 113-85.

Afterward, Jimmy Rodgers, the Celtics' coach, exchanged handshakes and brief words with Vrankovic. But the center had spent the second half on the bench, playing less than any other Yugoslav starter, scoring only four points and never really getting the chance to show his skills.

"If you were the Yugoslav coach and wanted to prevent your player from leaving the team to join the Boston Celtics, wouldn't you try to make certain his game wasn't the best and keep him on the bench?" a Spanish reporter said.

The Celtics won the four-team tournament with a 111-96 victory over Real Madrid on Sunday night, while the Yugoslavs, the Olympic league medalists in Seoul, beat Italian league champion Scavolini Pesaro, 100-91. Vrankovic played longer, but again scored only four points.

These games represented one of a series of subplots in the internationalization of the NBA, with this tournament part of its effort to better acquaint Europeans with the league.

The Celtics were the first NBA team to play in Madrid, a city with a long basketball tradition, if short on development and organization.

Through NBA International Ltd., the league's marketing and advertising arm, NBA competition is televised in more than 50 countries

ART BUCHWALD

The Baby Boomer Gap

WASHINGTON — George Bush said he picked Dan Quayle as his running mate because Quayle represented a younger generation of voters. The people who make up this generation have been described as baby boomers — the ones who were conceived after World War II.

The question I've been noodling with is, are baby boomers ready to fulfill the great dreams George Bush has for them?



James Groves, the president of the Baby Boomer Defense League, believes that the boomers, now hitting their 40s, are thrilled to be finally recognized as a voting bloc.

"If I asked you why it is a good idea for a baby boomer to be a heartbeats away from the presidency, what would your response be?" Groves replied, "The baby boomers took a long time growing up — but George Bush believes that they are now ready to run the country."

□

"Who exactly are the baby boomers?" I wanted to know. "They are a generation of children who never had to make their beds. The males didn't pick up their pants, and the females didn't hang up their skirts."

"Their parents wouldn't let them. The mothers and fathers of baby boomers were very frightened

of their young because they became hysterical when criticized," Groves told me.

"It's hard to imagine that boomers were so powerful within their own families."

"Look at Dan Quayle, who Bush says is representative of his generation. Quayle's father had to help him do everything. Quayle couldn't even get through law school without his father carrying his lunch pail for him. Bush wants Quayle to be his liaison with the boomers because Dan knows what it is like to have it all."

"Are baby boomers yuppies?" I asked Groves.

"While yuppies are baby boomers, baby boomers are not necessarily yuppies."

□

"Do baby boomers have a dream?"

"It's the same dream everyone in America has. We want to have our own golf carts."

"And Quayle can do this for us?"

"He's 41 years old. Only one baby boomer can appreciate what another baby boomer yearns for. Bush was no fool when he selected Quayle as his running mate. Dan is his own man. He looks exactly like they do."

"Do you think that baby boomers will vote as one?"

"Definitely. Boomers see a lot of each other in supermarkets and at football games. All they really have to talk about is what a great president Dan Quayle falls off his horse in the Rose Garden."

"It's hard to believe that we would send a baby boomer up against Mikhail Gorbachev."

Groves assured me, "Quayle is well qualified. He has been marshal of the Indianapolis 500 for three years in a row."

□

"Do baby boomers believe in Mom's apple pie?"

"If you are talking about Japanese Mom's apple pie, they do. They have even known what an American Mom's apple pie tasted like."

"The big question remains, however, will the boomers come out to vote on Election Day?"

"It doesn't matter. In order to prove their love just one more time, their parents will come out and vote for them."

'Accused': A New Trial for Jodie Foster

By Carla Hall

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Who is Jodie Foster?

In the time that she allows for an interview, she lets one get only within arm's length. Of course, part of letting anyone close enough means allowing one to get an answer to The Question.

One does not have to say the name or even mention what happened. The specter of the terrible event somehow hangs over the suite where Foster, in Washington to publicize her latest film, "The Accused," greets one pleasantly, and where a publicist interrupts the interview to warn one to get off The Subject.

Open the file of newspaper clippings on Foster from 1981 and 1982 and there are headlines, all with the name "John Hinckley" in them — the man who, after he shot President Ronald Reagan, proclaimed the act a "historic deed" to prove his love to Jodie Foster.

Foster realized how indelible the link would be when she met reporters a few days after the shooting. "I knew that these were the faces," she wrote in an eloquent and angry piece for Esquire magazine in December 1982, "the uncomfortable, fascinated eyes that I would have to meet for the rest of my life."

Now she has little desire to analyze the effect of Hinckley on her life. "I don't talk about it," she says quietly. "I don't think about it, don't talk about it." She did, however, tell Jesse Kornbluth in a recent Vanity Fair article that, in the aftermath of the shooting, "I felt it was my God-given responsibility to endure this martyrdom, and it's a good thing I went through it, because somebody else couldn't take it."

Ask her if she took some strength from the experience and she says, "You have to skip over that. You could say, 'So what do you think about strength?' I'd definitely tell you what I think about it. Well, I admire it in people."

"The big revelation I came to in this movie," she adds about a film in which she plays the victim of a gang rape, "is that on film sets, for example, I don't have to be that strong. There's nothing wrong with not being strong."

How would she describe herself? "Funny" would be good," she says laughing. "It's just that I think everybody thinks I'm boring or serious. People ask me all these stupid serious questions so I have to answer with serious answers. I'm not that serious."

She has a lovely voice — a little husky, polished. When she wants to she can fling bits of words around. And that is exactly what she does when she gets angry. "I get really articulate."

There is probably no better known im-



Jodie Foster as the gang-rape victim in "The Accused": "You can say dehumanization until you're blue in the face, but it doesn't mean anything until you see it."

age of Jodie Foster than the photograph from the film "Taxi Driver" of a stoic-faced pre-teen, a hooker's skinny cropped top and shorts on her little girl's body, a floppy-brimmed hat on her curled blond hair.

Probably the least known image of her was the Foster that one could see on the Yale campus most of her years there — rumpled clothes, rumpled hair, overweight. And it is a far cry from her current image, which has been displayed the past year in magazines showing her lean and muscled and wrapped in red Norma Kamali.

She tries to whitewash away the indomitable image she has been handed. "I guess people don't see how immature I am," she says, sitting on a sofa, clicking a silver ballpoint pen open and closed. "I am," she insists. "I'm really immature in a lot of ways, not in ways that I'm ashamed about. I think people think that I'm incredibly self-sufficient and, like, I can take anything. And on

shoots, it's actually a detriment to me. Because it's like, 'Oh, a tall building that's on fire — put Jodie on top.' They get me to do things nobody else will do. I play Florence Nightingale a lot. I always end up being recruited into getting the prop person back on the movie when they quit. It's a role I'm really not enjoying playing anymore."

One gets the impression that Jodie Foster would like to be ordinary. But there is nothing ordinary about her or her talent or her life so far. For one thing, she has acquired about two dozen film credits and, in 1985, a Yale B.A. magna cum laude. She majored in literature and wrote her thesis on the author Toni Morrison. She will be 26 next month.

She grew up in Los Angeles and home today is in Hollywood. Movies affect her life more than books, she says. Even when she was considering graduate school instead of acting, she says, "I realized that I'd

get really mad when I saw a movie or it would make me happy for a day or whatever. But there was something that I was very passionate about." Acting, she says, "was who I am."

She started acting in television at age 3 and her film career has passed through the diverse moldings of the Disney studios, Martin Scorsese ("Taxi Driver") and "Alice Doesn't Live Here Anymore" and Adrian Lyne ("Fever"), a tawdry tale about growing up in Beverly Hills. Her most famous role is the 12-year-old prostitute in "Taxi Driver," a film she made when she was 12; it won her an Oscar nomination.

The characters she is best known for are honest and spare, and they exhibit a toughness and resilience, often overlaying a little-girl vulnerability — all qualities that have been ascribed to Foster.

Her performance in "The Accused" puts her as much on the line physically and emotionally as anything she has ever done. Inspired by the notorious gang rape in a Massachusetts bar, the film is set in Washington State and deals with the aftermath of such a crime. Foster plays an undereducated working-class woman, called Sarah Tobias in the film, who decides the sleazebag with the rapists made by the aloof assistant district attorney, played by Kelly McGillis. Eventually moved to seek the justice Tobias fervently wants, the prosecutor invokes a little-used law to prosecute the men who cheered and encouraged the rapists.

The validity of depicting a gang rape in such detail has been questioned by some reviewers. Foster contends, "The rape sequence really pins it on the head — that no crime, especially a crime like this, that defies logic can be explained by logic, that its import or its causality can be explained by logic. You can say dehumanization until you're blue in the face, but it doesn't mean anything until you see it. And there's nothing anything until you see it. And there's nothing anything until you see it."

There has been a fair amount written about the filming of the rape — how Foster cannot really remember what it was like, how she broke the blood vessels above her eyes from crying so much in the scene as it was filmed over the course of several days. She says it was meticulously rehearsed so nothing would be left to chance. She reveals little about her preparation for the film and refuses to dissect the process of creating her character.

"You know what it is?" she explains. "I like my characters to be whole. I don't like sitting around saying, 'I put stones in my mouth and cotton balls in here and plugged up my ears for a week and then went to a dialect coach.' It's nobody's business. They should look at what's on screen and say that's real or that's not real."

PEOPLE

London's Royal Opera Seeking the Next Mozart

The Royal Opera House has commissioned seven composers to produce one 20-minute chamber opera each for the London International Opera Festival in May. "We love to think that somewhere out of this there could come another Mozart," said Walford Judd, staff producer at the Royal Opera and artistic director of the Garden Venture project. The composers are Michael Christie, Kenneth Chisholm, Edward Lambert, Jeremy Peyton Jones, Pridi Pantalone, Andrew Poppy and Peter Wiegold.

Juan Luis Cebrian, 44, the founding editor of El País, the leading newspaper in Spain, is leaving after 13 years to become managing director of the paper's publishing company, Promotora de Informaciones S.A. Joaquin Estelaza, until now assistant editor of the paper's Sunday edition, was named the editor in chief. Cebrian was the 1986-87 president of the International Press Institute.

□

Elizabeth Taylor's son, Michael Wilding, will be able to stay in the United States despite a 1974 marijuana conviction in Wales thanks to legislation passed by Congress and sponsored by Taylor's former husband, Senator John W. Warner, Republican of Virginia. The legislation says Wilding must publicize the dangers of drugs for three years. Then, if he has committed no crimes, he will be granted residency. Wilding lives in New York with his wife, Brooke, and stars in the television serial "Guiding Light." He was born in the United States where he has lived most of his life, but held dual citizenship in Britain through his father, Michael Wilding Sr., Taylor's second husband. At 18 he gave up his U.S. citizenship in the mistaken belief that he had to choose between the United States and Britain.

□

After five months of talks, CBS and Walter Cronkite's agent have reached an agreement that keeps the newsmen on the air at the network. The pact will permit him to do other outside broadcasting projects — but not for ABC or NBC. The former "CBS Evening News" anchor's agent, Ron Kneeney, and a CBS official confirmed the agreement, which is in addition to his CBS board membership and other off-air work for the company.

Dubuffet Sculpture

Inaugurated Near Paris

Agence France-Press

PARIS — After two decades of controversy, a monumental sculpture by the late French artist Jean Dubuffet was inaugurated Monday in a southern suburb of Paris.

The blueprint for the "Tower of Faces," which stands 24 meters high (nearly 80 feet), was turned down when he submitted it 21 years ago for installation in another part of Paris. But the tower has finally been built on an island in the Seine River in Issy-les-Moulineaux. The sculpture is covered in lumps, dents and holes, which combine to look like faces.

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